The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

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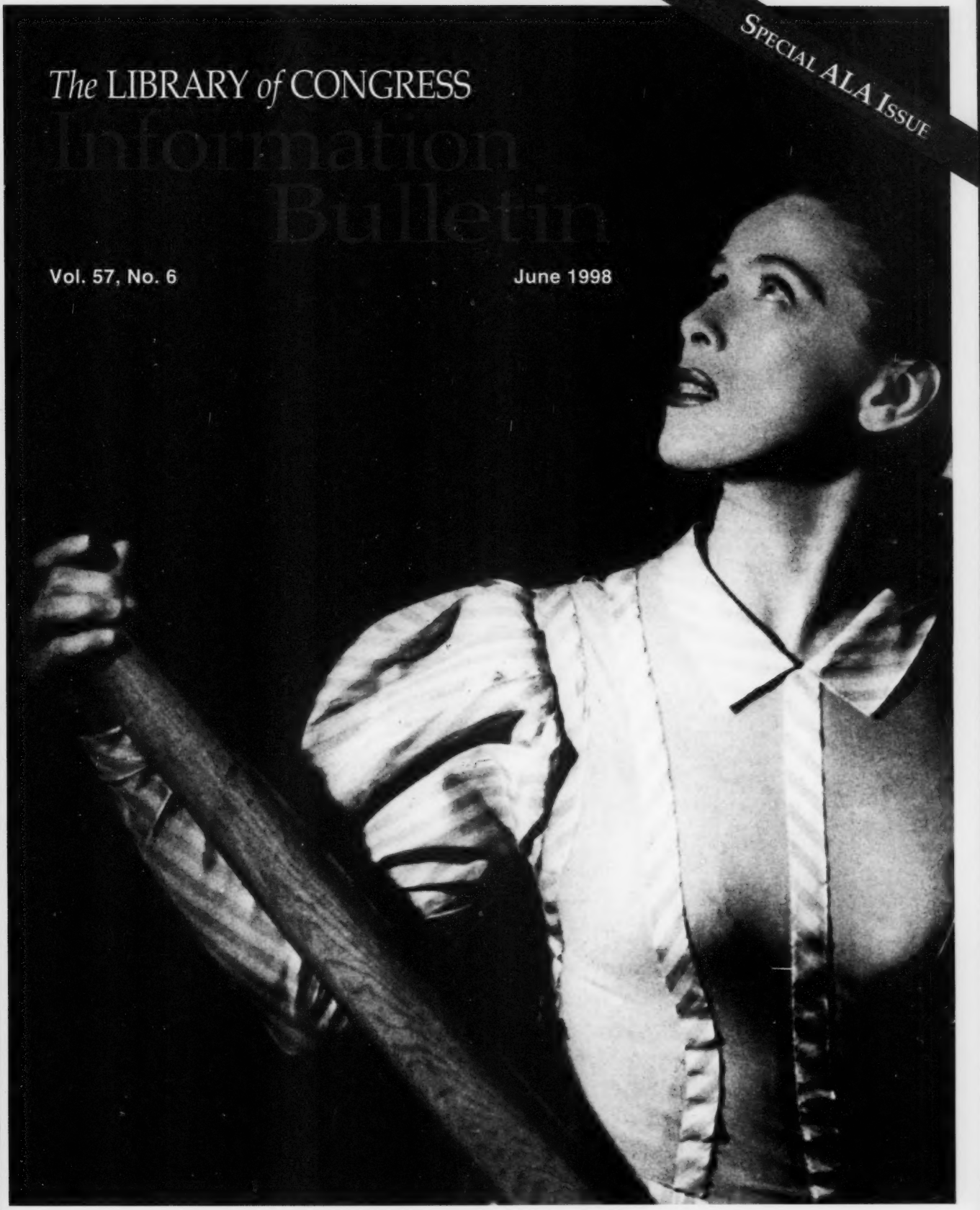
SPECIAL ALA ISSUE



Martha Graham Collection

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 6 June 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Martha Graham in the premiere of *Appalachian Spring*, in the Coolidge Auditorium, Oct. 30, 1944. The Library commissioned Graham and composer Aaron Copland to create this now-classic work.

Cover Story: The Library has recently purchased the archives of dancer-choreographer Martha Graham. The acquisition will keep the Graham legacy alive for generations to come with performances and the use of multimedia technology. 148

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Curie's Life: A biographer of Marie Curie spoke at the Library about some overlooked aspects of the great scientist's life. 153

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ALA in DC: The Library will host a reception and offer many programs at the American Library Association's annual conference. 156

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

A Welcome to ALA Attendees From the Librarian of Congress

On behalf of the Library of Congress and its staff, I welcome you to the American Library Association's Annual Conference. The Library of Congress is delighted to be hosting the All Conference Reception in our gloriously restored Jefferson Building on Saturday night, June 27, at 8–10:30 p.m. And please join us here at the Library for special tours, presentations, workshops, demonstrations, seminars, briefings and programs, all listed in the back of this issue and on our Web site (www.loc.gov).

Libraries are the key to a democratic society. The Library of Congress will be 200 years old in the year 2000, and we are inviting all librarians and libraries to join us in the commemoration. Our goal is nothing less than inspiring creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and of libraries everywhere. Our slogan, "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," will be emphasized in our Bicentennial program, and we hope you will join us at the state and local levels in making April 2000, the actual month of the Library of Congress's birthday, a celebration of all libraries.

One exciting Bicentennial project is now being developed with the American Library Association: a grassroots photo contest called "Picture the Library." We plan to launch this nationwide contest jointly in local libraries in January 1999 and then to extend the project into the next century through a traveling exhibition. More details are available from the ALA at this conference.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG 1897 - 1899
HERBERT PUTNAM 1899 - 1939
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH 1939 - 1944
LUTHER HARRIS EVANS 1945 - 195
DANIEL CLANCY MUMFORD 1954 -
L. J. BOORSTIN 1975 - 1987
JAMES BILLINGTON 1987

There will be many other opportunities for librarians to participate in the Library of Congress Bicentennial. They include continued cooperation with libraries in our National Digital Library Program, which will make millions of American history items available online by the end of the year 2000; "Local Legacies," which will document and make available, through the Library of Congress, distinctive records of regional, state and local history and the heritage of communities throughout America; "Frontiers of Knowledge," a series of conferences and publications beginning in June 1999 and extending through October 2000; and "Favorite Poem," which will record for the Library's archives a sampling of Americans reading their favorite poems aloud.

For additional details about the LC Bicentennial and information about how you and your library can become involved, see the Library's Web site. And have a wonderful conference!

James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

LC Awards ILS Automation Contract

Massive Effort Will Improve Operations, Access

Donna Urschel

Director of Information Technology Services Herbert Becker, Deputy Librarian Donald Scott and Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb join ILS project Director Barbara Tillett as she cuts a cake to celebrate the award of the ILS contract.

As part of the most massive library automation effort in its history, the Library awarded on May 15 a contract to Endeavor Information Systems of Des Plaines, Ill., to provide comprehensive integrated library system (ILS) software and support to the Library.

The Voyager system from Endeavor Information Systems will replace many of the Library's older independent automated systems — some of which date back to the late 1960s and early 1970s — with a single, modern client/server system that will support all standard library operations, including acquisitions, cataloging, inventory and serials control, circulation and the on-line public catalog. Using the ILS, the Library expects to improve control over its collections, increase the efficiency of its operations and provide better service for its many customers. In addition, the system is "year-2000" compliant.

"This is a momentous occasion in the history of the Library," said Dr. Billington. "It marks our transition to a new era of

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'A Wall of Separation'

FBI Helps Restore Jefferson's Obliterated Draft

Following is an article by the curator of a major exhibition at the Library that opens this month and runs through Aug. 22. A key document on view in "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" (see LC Information Bulletin, *May 1998), is the letter from Thomas Jefferson to the Danbury Baptists, which contains the phrase "a wall of separation between church and state." With the help of the FBI, the draft of the letter, including Jefferson's obliterated words, are now known.*

BY JAMES HUTSON

Thomas Jefferson's reply on Jan. 1, 1802, to an address from the Danbury (Conn.) Baptist Association, congratulating him upon his election as president, contains a phrase that is as familiar in today's political and judicial circles as the lyrics of a hit tune: "a wall of separation between church and state." This phrase has become well known because it is considered to explain (many would say, distort) the "religion clause" of the First Amendment to the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion ...," a clause whose meaning has been the subject of passionate dispute for the past 50 years.

During his lifetime, Jefferson could not have predicted that the language in his Danbury Baptist letter would have endured as long as some of his other arresting phrases. The letter was published in a Massachusetts newspaper a month after Jefferson wrote it and then was more or less forgotten for half a century. It was put back into circulation in an edition of Jefferson's writings, published in 1853, and reprinted in 1868 and 1871.

The Supreme Court turned the spotlight on the "wall of separation" phrase in 1878 by declaring in *Reynolds v. United States* "that it may be accepted almost as an authoritative declaration of the scope and effect of the [first] amendment."

The high court took the same position in widely publicized decisions in 1947 and 1948, asserting in the latter case, *McCollum v. Board of Education*, that, "in the words of Jefferson, the

clause against establishment of religion by law was intended to erect 'a wall of separation between church and state.'" Since *McCollum* forbade religious instruction in public schools, it appeared that the court had used Jefferson's "wall" metaphor as a sword to sever religion from public life, a result that was and still is intolerable to many Americans.

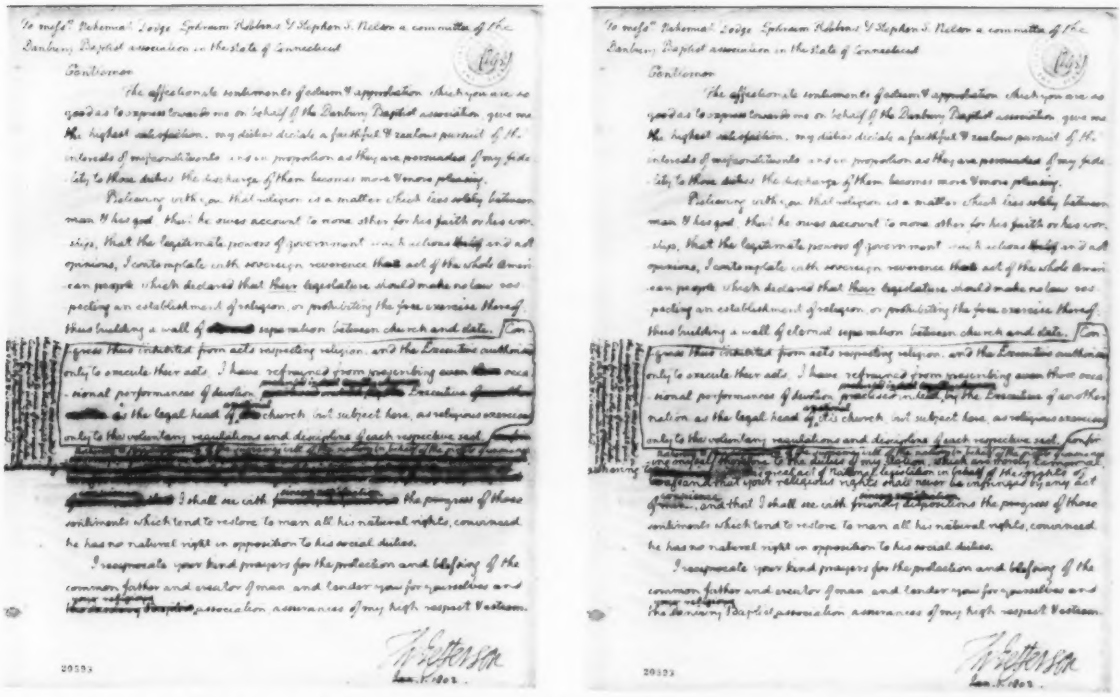
Some Supreme Court justices did not like what their colleagues had done. In 1962, Justice Potter Stewart complained that jurisprudence was not "aided by the uncritical invocation of metaphors like the 'wall of separation,' a phrase nowhere to be found in the Constitution." Addressing the issue in 1985, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist lamented that "unfortunately the Establishment Clause has been expressly freighted with Jefferson's misleading metaphor for nearly 40 years." Defenders of the metaphor responded immediately: "despite its detractors and despite its leaks, cracks and its archways, the wall ranks as one of the mightiest monuments of constitutional government in this nation."

Given the gravity of the issues involved in the debate over the wall metaphor, it is surprising that so little effort has been made to go behind the printed text of the Danbury Baptist letter to unlock its secrets. Jefferson's handwritten draft of the letter is held by the Library's Manuscript Division (see photo, page 137). Inspection reveals that nearly 30 percent of the draft — seven of 25 lines — was deleted by the president prior to publication. Jefferson indicated his deletions by circling several lines and noting in the left margin that they were to be excised. He inked out several words in the circled section and a few words elsewhere in the draft. He also inked out three entire lines following the circled section.

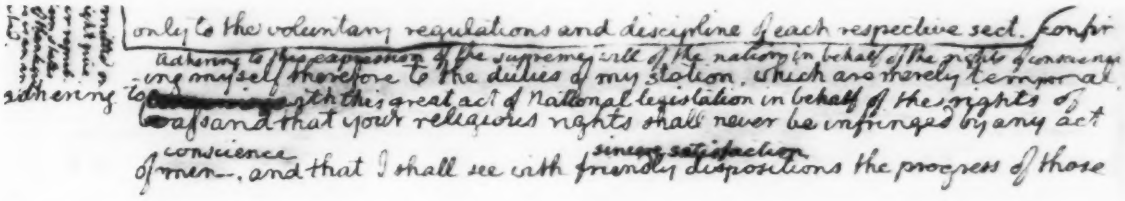
Since the Library plans to display Jefferson's handwritten draft of the Danbury Baptist letter in its forthcoming exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," the question was raised whether modern computer technology could be used to uncover Jefferson's inked-out words, so that the unedited copy of the letter might be shown to viewers alongside Jefferson's corrected draft. The Library requested the assistance of FBI Director Louis Freeh, who generously permitted the FBI Laboratory to apply its state-of-the-art technology to the task of restoring Jefferson's obliterated words. The FBI was successful, with the result that the entire draft of the Danbury Baptist letter is now legible (see photo). This fully legible copy will be seen in the exhibition in the company of its handwritten, edited companion draft. By examining both documents, viewers will be able to discern Jefferson's true intentions in writing the celebrated Danbury Baptist letter.

The edited draft of the letter reveals that, far from being dashed off as a "short note of courtesy," as some have called it, Jefferson labored over its composition. For reasons unknown, the address of the Danbury Baptists, dated Oct. 7, 1801, did not reach Jefferson until Dec. 30, 1801. Jefferson drafted his response forthwith and submitted it to the two New England Republican politicians in his Cabinet, Postmaster General Gideon Granger of Connecticut and Attorney General Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts. Granger responded to Jefferson on Dec. 31.

The next day, New Year's Day, was a busy one for the president, who received and entertained various groups of well-wishers, but so eager



Before and after: Jefferson's letter to the Danbury Baptists contained the famous phrase "a wall of separation between church and state (in the sentence just before the area circled for deletion). The text as recovered by the FBI Laboratory shows that Jefferson first wrote "a wall of eternal separation" (right photo; section enlarged below). In the deleted section Jefferson explained why he refused to proclaim national days of fasting and thanksgiving, as his predecessors, Adams and Washington, had done. In the left margin, next to the deleted section, Jefferson noted that he excised the section to avoid offending "our republican friends in the eastern states" who cherished days of fasting and thanksgiving. The edited and unedited text of these letters appears on page 139.


only to the voluntary regulations and discipline of each respective sect. Confir
adhering to the expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscienc
ing myself therefore to the duties of my station, which are merely temporal
with this great act of National legislation in behalf of the rights of
and that your religious rights shall never be infringed by any act
conscience
of men--, and that I shall see with friendly dispositions the progress of those

was he to complete his answer to the Danbury Baptists that, amid the hubbub, he sent his draft to Lincoln with a cover note explaining his reasons for writing it. Lincoln responded immediately; just as quickly, Jefferson edited the draft to conform to Lincoln's suggestions, signed the letter and released it, all on New Year's Day, 1802.

That Jefferson consulted two New England politicians about his messages indicated that he regarded his reply to the Danbury Baptists as a political letter, not as a dispassionate theoretical pronouncement on the relations between government and religion. His letter, he told Lincoln in his New Year's Day note, was meant to gratify public opinion in Republican strongholds like Virginia, "being seasoned to the Southern taste only."

Expressing his views in a reply to a public address also indicated that Jefferson saw himself operating in a political mode, for by 1802 Americans had come to consider replies to addresses, first exploited as political pep talks by John Adams in 1798, as the prime vehicles for the dissemination of partisan views. A few weeks earlier, on Nov. 20, 1801, Jefferson had, in fact, used a reply to an address from the Vermont legislature to signal his intention to redeem a campaign promise by proposing a tax reduction at the beginning of the new session of Congress in December.

In his New Year's note to Lincoln, Jefferson revealed that he hoped to accomplish two things by replying to the Danbury Baptists. One was to issue a "condemnation of the alliance between church and state." This he accomplished in the first, printed, part of the draft. Jefferson's strictures on church-state entanglement were little more than rewarmed phrases and ideas from his Statute Establishing

Religious Freedom (1786) and from other, similar statements. To needle his political opponents, Jefferson paraphrased a passage, that "the legitimate powers of government extend to ... acts only" and not to opinions, from the *Notes on the State of Virginia*, which the Federalists had shamelessly distorted in the election of 1800 in an effort to stigmatize him as an atheist. So politicized had church-state issues become by 1802 that Jefferson told Lincoln that he considered the articulation of his views on the subject, in messages like the Danbury Baptist letter, as ways to fix his supporters' "political tenets."

Airing the Republican position on church-state relations was not, however, Jefferson's principal reason for writing the Danbury Baptist letter. He was looking, he told Lincoln, for an opportunity for "saying why I do not proclaim fastings & thanksgivings, as my predecessors did" and latched onto the Danbury address as the best way to broadcast his views on the subject. Although using the Danbury address was "awkward" — it did not mention fasts and thanksgivings — Jefferson pressed it into service to counter what he saw as an emerging Federalist plan to exploit the thanksgiving day issue to smear him, once again, as an infidel.

Jefferson's hand was forced by the arrival in the United States in the last week of November 1801 of what the nation's newspapers called the "momentous news" of the conclusion between Britain and France of the Treaty of Amiens, which relieved the young American republic of the danger that had threatened it for years of being drawn into a devastating European war. Washington had proclaimed a national thanksgiving in 1796 to commemorate a much more ambiguous foreign policy achievement, the ratification of Jay's Treaty that attempted to adjust outstanding differences with Great Britain. Would Jefferson, the Federalists archly asked, not imitate the example of his illustrious predecessor and bid the nation to thank God for its delivery from danger by the Treaty of Amiens? The voice of New England Federalism, the Boston *Columbian Centinel*, cynically challenged Jefferson to act. "It is highly probable," said the *Centinel* on Nov. 28, 1801, "that on the receipt of the news of Peace in Europe, the President will issue a Proclamation recommending a

General Thanksgiving. The measure, it is hoped, will not be denounced by the democrats as unconstitutional, as previous Proclamations have been."

The *Centinel* and its Federalist readers knew that Jefferson would never issue a Thanksgiving proclamation, for to him and the Republican faithful in the middle and southern states, presidential thanksgivings and fasts were anathema, an egregious example of the Federalists' political exploitation of religion. Federalist preachers had routinely used fast and thanksgiving days to revile Jefferson and his followers, going so far in 1799 as to suggest that a Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic was a divine punishment for Republican godlessness.

During the Adams administration, Republicans organized street demonstrations against presidential fast days, ridiculed them in the newspapers and boycotted them. Since Federalists knew that Jefferson would never proclaim a national thanksgiving to praise God for the Treaty of Amiens, they calculated that they could use his dereliction as evidence of his continuing contempt for Christianity, which had spilled out again, in their view, in his invitation to "Citizen" Thomas Paine to return from France to the United States.

To offer the nation's hospitality to Paine, author of *The Age of Reason*, the "atheist's bible" to the faithful, was, the *Washington Federalist* charged on Dec. 8, 1801, an "open and daring insult offered to the Christian religion." Here, for the Federalists, was the same old Jefferson, the same old atheist. Political capital, they concluded, could still be made from sounding the alarm about presidential infidelity.

During the presidential campaign of 1800, Jefferson had suffered in silence the relentless and deeply offensive Federalist charges that he was an atheist. Now he decided to strike back, using the most serviceable weapon at hand, the address of the Danbury Baptists.

Jefferson's counterattack is contained in the circled section of his draft and in the inked-out lines. He declared that he had "refrained from prescribing even those occasional performances of devotion," i.e., thanksgivings and fasts, because they were "religious exercises." This was conventional Republican doctrine that could be found in any number of party newspapers. On March 27, 1799, for example, an "old Ecclesiastic" declared in the Philadelphia *Aurora* that "Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer are religious acts belonging to the kingdom of Christ" over which the civil magistrate, in the American system, had no authority.

Jefferson took the gloves off when he asserted that the proclamations of thanksgivings and fasts were "practiced indeed by the Executive of another nation as the legal head of its church," i.e., by George III, King of England. By identifying the proclamation of thanksgivings and fasts as "British," Jefferson damned them, for in the Republican lexicon British was a dirty word, a synonym for "Anglomane," "Monocrat," "Tory," terms with which the Republicans had demonized the Federalists for a decade for their alleged plans to reverse the Revolution by reimposing a British-style monarchy on the United States. One of the most obnoxious features of the Federalists' American monarchy, as the Republicans depicted their putative project, was a church established by law, and Jefferson doubtless expected those who read his message to understand that, by supporting "British" fasts and thanksgivings, the Federalists were scheming, as always, to open a door to the introduction of an ecclesiastical tyranny.

In indicting the Federalists for their "Tory" taste for thanksgivings and fasts, Jefferson was playing rough. Thanksgivings and fasts had regularly been celebrated in parts of the country since the first settlements: to sully them with Anglophobic mudslinging, generated by the partisan warfare of his own time, as Jefferson did, was a low blow. But who was being more unfair: Jefferson or his Federalist inquisitors, who continued to calumniate him as an atheist?

The unedited draft of the Danbury Baptist letter makes it clear why Jefferson drafted it: He wanted his political partisans to know that he opposed proclaiming fasts and thanksgivings,

not because he was irreligious, but because he refused to continue a British practice that was an offense to republicanism. To emphasize his resolve in this matter, Jefferson inserted two phrases with a clenched-teeth, defiant ring: "wall of eternal separation between church and state" and "the duties of my station, which are merely temporal." These last words — "merely temporal" — revealed Jefferson's preoccupation with British practice. Temporal, a strong word meaning secular, was a British appellation for the lay members of the House of Lords, the Lords Temporal, as opposed to the ecclesiastical members, the Lords Spiritual. "Eternal separation" and "merely temporal" — here was language as plain as Jefferson could make it to assure the Republican faithful that their "religious rights shall never be infringed by any act of mine."

Jefferson knew and seemed to savor the fact that his letter, as originally drafted, would give "great offense" to the New England Federalists. Reviewing the draft on Dec. 31, Postmaster General Granger, the object of unremitting political harassment in Connecticut, cheered Jefferson on, apparently welcoming the "temporary spasms" that he predicted the letter would produce "among the Established Religionists" in his home state. When Levi Lincoln, a cooler head, saw the letter the next day, he immediately perceived that, as written, it could hurt Jefferson politically among the growing number of Republicans in New England. People there, Lincoln warned Jefferson, "have always been in the habit of observing fasts and thanksgivings in performance of proclamations from their respective Executives." To disparage this custom with an "implied censure" by representing it as a tainted, Tory ceremony could be politically disastrous, however well the slur might play south of the Hudson River.

Jefferson heeded Lincoln's advice, with the result that he deleted the entire section about thanksgivings and fasts in the Danbury draft, noting in the left margin that the "paragraph

continued on page 163

The Draft and Recently Discovered Text

To messers Nehemiah Dodge, Ephraim Robbins, & Stephen S. Nelson, a committee of the Danbury Baptist association in the state of Connecticut.

Gentlemen

The affectionate sentiments of esteem & approbation which you are so good as to express towards me, on behalf of the Danbury Baptist association, give me the highest satisfaction. my duties dictate a faithful & zealous pursuit of the interests of my constituents, and, in proportion as they are persuaded of my fidelity to those duties, the discharge of them becomes more & more pleasing.

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between man & his god, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only and not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; thus building a wall of eternal separation between church and state. Congress thus inhibited from acts respecting religion, and the Executive authorised only to execute their acts, I have refrained from prescribing even those occasional performances of devotion, practiced indeed by the Executive of another nation as the legal head of its church, but subject here, as religious exercises only to the voluntary regulations and discipline of each respective sect,

[*Jefferson first wrote:* "confining myself therefore to the duties of my station, which are merely temporal, be assured that your religious rights shall never be infringed by any act of mine and that." *These lines he crossed out and then wrote:* "concurring with"; *having crossed out these two words, he wrote:* "adhering to this great act of national legislation in behalf of the rights of conscience"; *next he crossed out these words and wrote:* "adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience I shall see with friendly dispositions the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced that he has no natural rights in opposition to his social duties."]

I reciprocate your kind prayers for the protection and blessing of the common father and creator of man, and tender you for yourselves and the Danbury Baptist association assurances of my high respect & esteem.

Th Jefferson
Jan. 1. 1802.

The Letter as Sent

To messers. Nehemiah Dodge, Ephraim Robbins, & Stephen S. Nelson, a committee of the Danbury Baptist association in the state of Connecticut.

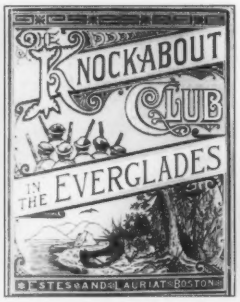
Gentlemen

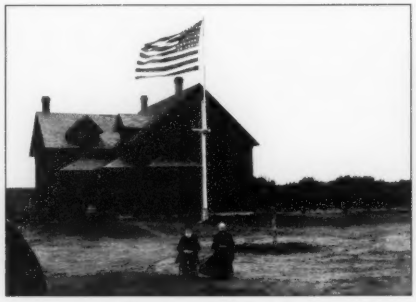
The affectionate sentiments of esteem and approbation which you are so good as to express towards me, on behalf of the Danbury Baptist association, give me the highest satisfaction. my duties dictate a faithful and zealous pursuit of the interests of my constituents, & in proportion as they are persuaded of my fidelity to those duties, the discharge of them becomes more and more pleasing.

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, & not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," thus building a wall of separation between Church & State. adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties.

I reciprocate your kind prayers for the protection & blessing of the common father and creator of man, and tender you for yourselves & your religious association, assurances of my high respect & esteem.

Th Jefferson
Jan.1.1802.





Images from 1997-98 National Digital Library Competition winners include (from left): Northwestern University, University of Miami, Nebraska State Historical Society and Duke University.

National Digital Library: Round Two

Eleven Organizations Win LC/Ameritech Prizes

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

Eleven institutions on April 28 shared seven awards totaling more than $540,000 in the second round of the three-year Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. The competition is made possible by a $2 million gift to the Library from the Ameritech Foundation earmarked to digitize historically significant American collections and make them freely available on the Library's American Memory site (lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem).

North Dakota State University, one of last year's 10 award winners, has made available on-line its collection, "The Northern Great Plains, 1880-1920: Photographs from the Fred Hultstrand and F.A. Pazandak Photograph Collections." The more than 900 photographs in these collections document life on farms and in towns of the Great Plains at the turn of the century.

"Thanks to a generous gift from Ameritech, our program is able to continue its goal of being a truly national collaboration that is one of the major providers of intellectual content on the Internet," said Prosser Gifford, the Library's director of Scholarly Programs.

"For the Library of Congress, the value of working with Ameritech and these other institutions emphasizes the importance of the public-private partnerships we have formed, without which the National Digital Library could not perform the necessary, though expensive, work that needs to be done to make vital collections of primary sources available to all Americans through the Internet," he added.

Lana Porter, president of Ameritech Library Services — who flew into Washington especially for the announcement — said, "Today's winners are excellent representatives of the wonderful resources available in our nation's libraries, historical societies and other institutions."

George Farr, director of the Division of Preservation and Access of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, oversaw the three panels that rated the nearly 70 applications from more than 30 states. Mr. Farr explained that the evaluation process involved assembling three independent panels of distinguished scholars, educators, archivists, librarians, administrators and technical specialists. These panelists rated the applications for historical significance, the availability and usability of aids to intellectual access, technical and administrative viability, and relevance to American Memory.

"The applications presented a marvelous variety of resources usually unavailable to the general public. The institutions involved have done a wonderful job of making these collections accessible to schoolteachers and students as well as scholars and the general public," Mr. Farr said.

Said Ms. Marcum: "This year more than ever, the applications demonstrated that libraries, historical societies, and museums are able and willing to undertake complex digitization projects and make their historical treasures available to all."

In the second year of the competition, the winning collections represent a wide range of political, social, cultural and economic developments in the United States — from life of the American Indians, the settlement of Nebraska and development of the Everglades to early advertising in America and the Haymarket riots that led to the formation of the American Federation of Labor. In another collection, the Chautauqua movement provides insight into popular entertainment before the era of television.

"Congratulations to the award winners in this round of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition," said Dr. Billington. "These worthwhile projects to be part of our American Memory collections will, through the Internet, provide important intellectual content to students, educators and lifelong learners."

The second-year winners are:

- **Chicago Historical Society**, Chicago, for "Haymarket Affair: Chicago Anarchists on Trial." Award amount: $57,260. This collection consists of approximately 5,500 pages/images, including the complete original transcripts of the proceedings of the historic Haymarket trial.
- **Duke University,** Durham, N.C., for "The Emergence of Advertising in America, 1850-1920." Award amount: $75,000. This collection consists of 8,500 images relating to the history of advertising, including Eastman Kodak ads, tobacco related

posters and insert cards, and ephemera representing ads for bicycles, patent medicines and food.

• **Nebraska State Historical Society,** Lincoln, Neb., for "Prairie Settlement: A Story of Determination." Award amount: $65,464. This collection consists of 5,500 glass plate negatives of images recording the process of settlement of Nebraska from 1886 to 1912 and selections from diaries and letters written by the Oblinger family as they moved from Indiana to settle in a sod house on the prairie.

• **Northwestern University,** Evanston, Ill., for "North American Indian Photographs by Edward S. Curtis." Award amount: $49,777. This collection consists of 2,222 plates from Edward S. Curtis's work documenting the culture and daily life of about 80 Native American tribes in the 20th century.

• **University of Iowa,** Iowa City, for "Traveling Culture: Circuit Chautauqua in the Twentieth Century." Award amount: $73,348. This collection consists of 9,600 flyers and promotional pamphlets representing text and images from performers and public speakers, including educational, cultural and religious lecturers, politicians, and vaudeville and variety acts.

• **University of Miami,** Coral Gables, Fla., for "Reclaiming the Everglades: South Florida's Natural History, 1884-1934." Award amount: $137,188. The collection will include materials from the University of Miami, Florida International University and the Historical Museum of South Florida. The collection documents the history of South Florida, especially the Everglades, a unique subtropical ecosystem with a rich, troubled history.

• **University of Washington,** Seattle, for "American Indians of the Pacific Northwest." Award amount: $82,943. The collection will include materials from the University of Washington, the Eastern Washington State Historical Society in Spokane and the Museum of History and Industry in

Seattle. It consists of 2,350 pictorial images (sample above) and 6,000 pages of manuscripts, printed ephemera and journal articles concerning Native Americans of the Pacific Northwest from 1763 to 1920.

Additional information on the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition, including project summaries of award recipients, is available at the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition Web site at lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/award. □

ILS

continued from page 135

automation that promises improved library services to Congress and to the nation by bringing disparate operations together for the first time. The Library will start its third century with a unified system that will enable us to accommodate the inevitable changes that American technological innovation will bring. We are grateful to our congressional supporters for their steadfast commitment to this ambitious project."

Making the award announcement, Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald L. Scott said, "Implementation of an integrated library system is one of the Library's highest automation priorities. This new system will facilitate its business processes to improve the security and accessibility of the collections and provide inventory control."

Said Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb: "It has long been my dream that we would be able to acquire an integrated library system that would help us perform our core functions in a holistic manner. The ILS will make it possible at last to implement some of the great ideas that staff have generated over the past few years."

When the ILS is fully operational, users will be able to perform comprehensive searches of the extensive collections of the world's largest library. A search for a keyword or subject area will result in a list of resources that may include books, maps, manuscripts, periodicals or sound recordings — as well as the precise location, whether on the shelf, in use, undergoing microfilming or in storage. These searches may be conducted on site at the Library or via the ILS on-line catalog, which will be fully accessible through the Library of Congress Web site (www.loc.gov). Currently, electronic searches of different collections in the Library require the use of several separate catalogs.

In addition to installing software on nearly 3,000 staff and public workstations, and loading approximately 12 million bibliographic records and 4 million authority records into the new ILS system, the project will involve converting information now in two mammoth card files — the 12-million-card manual shelflist and the 900,000-title serials check-in file — from paper to electronic format.

According to Barbara Tillett, director of the ILS program, "Over the next 18 months, about 300 staff members on 66 project teams will move the Library from our present systems to the new ILS. We will train our staff and test the system during this period, and look forward to having all operations up and running by our target of October 1999. The ILS will simplify and enhance the work of the Library staff, allowing them to use a single system to perform many tasks in processing items in our collections. Furthermore, it presents a great opportunity for our staff to prepare themselves for the enormous changes anticipated in the next century."

The award of the ILS contract is the culmination of many years of effort to modernize the Library's core systems and automate its remaining manual processes. In the last five years, vendors of automated library systems have demonstrated the capacity to support successfully a collection of the Library's size. For that reason, the Library began to seek cost-effective solutions already available in the commercial marketplace, rather than invest in developing its own system.

A congressional appropriation of $5.6 million for the project in fiscal 1998 will cover the Endeavor Information Systems software, training, maintenance and support, in addition to some new system hardware and other items to support inventory tracking and the initial conversion of the card files. □

Jim Higgins

Jim Higgins

Dr. Billington (center) is interviewed by Mike Cuthbert and Allan Stypeck on "The Book Guys," taped for radio and C-SPAN at the Library's Preservation Workshop April 21; Warren Wigutow of Second Story Books helps appraise books at the workshop.

Handle with Care

'Book Guys' Highlight Third Preservation Workshop

BY JOHN SAYERS

Everyone who has old family photographs, important papers or special books that are fading, yellowing and growing fragile faces the perennial problem of how to preserve them.

More than 600 concerned collectors — including professional librarians, historians, genealogists and hobbyists — came to the Library's James Madison Building on April 21 for the third in an increasingly popular series of annual Preservation Awareness Workshops. The event, free and open to the public, was co-sponsored by the Library's Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book as part of National Library Week.

While the event organizers continued to offer attendees expert advice on handling, cleaning and storing important papers and valuable family photographs, each year new features have been added. "We are responding to the public's needs and interests, said Director for Preservation Diane N. Kresh. "We have added new features because we want to offer information on a full range of preservation options to individuals who come to the Library with important family treasures."

The highlight of this year's seminar was a visit by "The Book Guys" of public radio fame. Dr. Billington was interviewed by hosts Allan J. Stypeck and Mike Cuthbert as they taped two episodes of the program. In addition, C-SPAN taped and later aired the programs, which also included interviews with Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and other workshop attendees.

Mr. Stypeck also offered free appraisals of old books, prints, photographs, manuscripts and sound recordings, reviewing more than 1,000 items during the day. Also, members of the American Institute for Conservation were on hand to assess the condition of personal books, documents and photographs and to offer storage advice and possible conservation treatment options.

Attendees could view the film "Into the Future," produced by the Council on Library and Information Resources, which examines the critical issue of preservation of knowledge in the electronic age, and attend lectures by Library staff on the care, handling and storage of books, paper and prints, home movies and videos, audio recordings and photos.

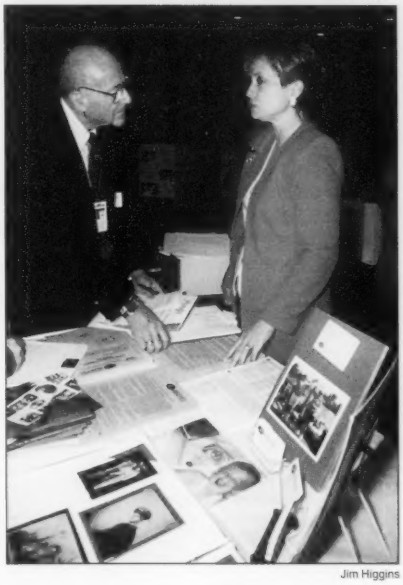
Sporting matching T-shirts over their professional attire, Library staff contributed to the relaxed, fair-like atmosphere of the exhibitions and presentations. Particularly popular were staff demonstrations of conservation

Jim Higgins

Senior Paper Conservator Sylvia Albro identifies a print using a microscope.

Jim Higgins

Senior Book Conservator Mary Wootton (right) demonstrates the art of gold tooling as a crowd of workshop attendees watch; vendors of conservation products shared the Mumford Room with Library conservators.



Jim Higgins

techniques such as gold tooling, paper mending, book sewing, matting and hinging of works of art on paper. Attendees could view old prints through a microscope to determine how to identify the manufacturing. Also, visitors learned how paper is tested to determine the degree of brittleness. Framed enlargements of artwork that had been treated at the Library were on display.

Staff answered questions and provided printed information on the handling, cleaning and storage of books, papers and documents, fine prints, photographs, CDs, sound recordings and motion picture film. Library staff shared the room with representatives of nonprofit professional associations in the preservation field as well as companies that manufacture and distribute conservation products.

The first Preservation Awareness Workshop, held in 1996, proved so successful that the Library decided to make the workshop an annual event. According to workshop coordinator Amparo R. de Torres, the seminar has outgrown the Madison Building and will be held next year in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building on April 13, 1999. "It has really been a team effort," said Ms. Torres, thanking the more than 120 Library employees who contributed to the success of the event.

Visitor evaluations of the workshop were overwhelmingly positive: "An excellent combination of LC preservation activities and advice with vendor display of a wide range of products" ... "Before, preservation was a low priority for me as both reader and librarian. Now, I am more concerned as I see to what lengths the LC goes" ... "How else can you reach the experts free of charge?"

Diane Kresh Named Director for Public Service Collections

Gail Fineberg

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb has announced the appointment of Diane Kresh as Director of Public Service Collections. Ms. Kresh has served as acting director since August 1996.

"Diane Kresh is well known to Library of Congress staff through her exceptional service as acting director for the past one and a half years and also through her service in many parts of the Library since she joined the staff in 1974," said Mr. Tabb. "As Director for Public Service Collections, she will be responsible for one of the Library's largest organizational entities, including more than 700 staff who provide service in 15 of the Library's reading rooms, provide custody and security for the Library's 113 million-plus general and special collections, and process and catalog most special-format materials."

Ms. Kresh has had an unusually varied and diverse career at the Library that uniquely qualifies her for this position. She began her career at the Library of Congress as a GS-2 reading room messenger in the Main Reading Room in 1974, while still a student at Catholic University of America. She was soon promoted to a deck attendant position, later working as a library technician in the Cataloging in Publication Division and then as a shelflister in Processing Services. After completing her undergraduate degree at Catholic University, Ms. Kresh became a copyright examiner and then a reference librarian in the General Reading Rooms Division (now the Humanities and Social Sciences Division).

Ms. Kresh has had extensive management experience at the Library since becoming Head of the Collections Improvement Section of the Collections Management Division in 1984. She served as Assistant Chief and acting chief of the division from 1989 to 1992, then moved to the Preservation Directorate, where she became Preservation Resources Officer in 1993 and Director for Preservation in 1994. She also serves as Adjunct Professor at Catholic University's Graduate School of Library and Information Science, from which she received her master's degree in library science in 1980.

Safe and Sound

Protecting the Collections of the Library of Congress

BY ROBERT DIZARD

> "The Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations."

The challenge in protecting the collections of the Library is to *sustain and preserve* these collections while, at the same time, make them *maximally accessible* to Congress and the American people.

Over two centuries, Congress has built its Library into the greatest repository of knowledge and creativity in the history of the world. It is unprecedented in human history — and a unique American accomplishment — to offer public access to an institution that is, at the same time, a working legislative library of a government and a *de facto* national library. The unique and ambitious mandate Congress has given its Library is rooted in the American ideal that, for a democracy to be dynamic and self-correcting, the government must not only be continuously accountable to the people but also solidly based on a body of knowledge that is both *constantly expanding and equally available to those who legislate and those who elect the legislators.*

For the vast majority of items in the Library's collections, their value is in the information they contain. A significant number of the Library's holdings, however, need to be protected not only for their informational value but also because they are artifacts of unique historical and cultural value to the American people.

The Library's Collections

The Library of Congress acquires, organizes and preserves a comprehensive record of the history and creativity of the American people. It uniquely collects material, much of it acquired through copyright deposit, to ensure a full and unbroken intellectual and creative account of America. As the "library of last resort," the Library is used by people across America and around the world to use or borrow material that they cannot find locally.

The Library's collections comprise more than 113 million items in more than 450 languages and many media. The collections include approximately 26 million books and other printed materials, 49 million manuscripts, 12 million photographs, 4 million maps, 4 million pieces of music, 2 million audio recordings and more than 770,000 motion pictures.

Making the Library's Collections Accessible

The Library makes its collections accessible:

- *To Congress* and other government entities through loans;
- *To the research public* in its reading rooms and through interlibrary loan; and
- *To the general public* through the National Digital Library Program and public programs such as exhibitions, publications, videos, compact discs and tapes.

Managing the Library's Collections

In order to sustain and preserve the collections, the Library must:

- Acquire material that is critical to the continued development of research collections that meet the needs of Congress and the research community;
- Preserve the collections from the physical degradation inherent in each of the media the Library holds and from deterioration through use;
- Make the collections accessible through the appropriate bibliographic description of items and inventory control for ready access; and
- Protect vulnerable items from accidental loss, mutilation and theft.

The single most important imperative for protecting the Library's collections is preservation. The overwhelming majority of items in the Library are at greater risk from deterioration than from any other threat.

Protection Controls

The Library uses a number of control systems to protect its collections, including:

- *Bibliographic controls* — cataloging records and other forms of identification that allow for ready access and use.
- *Inventory controls* — systems that allow for prompt retrieval by identifying the location of items.
- *Preservation controls* — environmental controls in collection storage areas, and individual prospective and retrospective preservation treatments of collection items.
- *Physical security controls* — restricting access to collection storage areas, protecting items in transit, monitoring areas where collection items are received, processed and used and preventing unauthorized removal of collection items from the Library through the use of theft detection devices and other marking methods.

The Library's Security Organization

The Library's first permanent director of security was appointed in February 1997. The director is a senior-level official who heads the Office of Security and has full responsibility and authority for administering the Library's security program. Collections security is part of the larger mandate of the director, which includes protection of staff, visitors' facilities and other assets.

The director's responsibilities include establishing protection priorities for collections assets; providing direction for the development and implementation of a security strategy and plan; and ensuring that security methodologies, resources, policies and procedures are integrated into this plan. The director chairs the Collections Security Oversight Committee, an internal Library group composed of senior librarians, security professionals and support services managers.

The director of security is the Library's principal representative on security matters and interacts with counterparts and other senior officials outside the Library, including the U.S. Capitol Police and members of the Capitol Police Board; local and federal law enforcement and investigative agencies; federal agency security and intelligence organizations; and the Architect of the Capitol.

The Library of Congress Security Plan

The Library of Congress Security Plan, issued in October 1997, gives the Library, for the first time in its history, a comprehensive framework for addressing collections security matters on a continuing basis. The plan takes a proactive and systematic approach and applies current security principles to the unique conditions and challenges of the Library of Congress.

The Security Plan:

- *Defines the threat* to the collections in terms of physical access gained by staff and researchers.
- *Establishes a baseline of minimum security standards* by:

1) Classifying individual collections into *five categories of risk,* from the Library's "treasures," which require maximum security controls, to those items the Library does not intend to retain but holds while deciding, for example, which may be used for its exchange and gift programs. These latter items will, of course, receive a significantly lower degree of security control.

2) Identifying the *four cycles* items go through at the Library: *in process, in storage, in use* and *in transit.* Items travel through three Capitol Hill buildings and several off-site storage locations; 22 public reading rooms; and multiple storage areas including 532 miles of shelving holding collections. One million researchers and visitors are served annually.

3) Determining *baseline security controls* required for each category of collection for each cycle. For example, the plan sets specific minimum requirements for the "treasures" in each of the four cycles.

The baseline standards provide for multiple rings of protection for the collections:

Inner Ring, or internal collections management, controls are largely designed by the division librarians. They include measures such as reader registration, marking and tagging, transit accountability processes, reading room monitors, personal belongings restrictions, controlled service of items requiring special handling by users and other controls critical to the *in- process* and *in-use* cycles.

Middle Ring controls include those implemented by the director of security in coordination with the divisions — intrusion detection and video surveillance systems, automated access control systems and physical security mechanisms, which include different types of secure storage space, locks, keys and key controls.

Outer Ring controls are also largely implemented by the director and include a number of police-related activities, such as checking identification badges, monitoring loading dock operations and conducting building entrance and exit inspections.

- *Identifies and prioritizes unmet security needs* based on the minimum standards.
- *Provides for automated tracking* of security requirements and new security initiatives. In addition to setting Library-wide security standards, the Library has instituted a series of in-depth risk assessments to focus on specific Library collections. These assessments identify risk mitigation opportunities in the bibliographic, inventory and preservation control environments as well as physical safeguarding controls. For example, initial risk assessments have been completed for the Geography and Map Division and for compact discs received by the Copyright Office through the copyright registration and deposit system.

The findings and actions recommended in the individual risk assessments will be integrated into the Security Plan's matrix of standards and monitored through the automated tracking system.

Adaptation Within an Established Framework

The Library continually identifies those baseline standards that have been met, those partially completed and those that are unmet. Unmet requirements are put in priority order, and high-priority requirements are then integrated into the Library's planning, management and budget processes.

The Library continually reassesses changing threats and vulnerabilities and adjusts standards and response actions to these changing conditions. □

Mr. Dizard is a specialist in the Congressional Relations Office.

LC, IHS Sign Automation Memo

The Library and Information Handling Services (IHS) recently concluded a memorandum of understanding that will result in the automation and expansion of technical information now available from the Library.

Under the terms of the new arrangement, the Technical Reports Section of the Library's Science and Technology Division will:

- Change all its standards and military data collections from the current film-based services to an electronic-delivery service. This will allow the collections to be available at selected networked locations within LC.
- Receive on a continuing basis complete sets of its present subscription-based standards and military products generated by IHS on CD-ROM, as well as state-of-the-art computers, peripherals, software and network support, enabling the Technical Reports Section to distribute a large part of its standards collection electronically to Science Reading Room patrons.
- Reduce demands on staff resources for the physical delivery of these documents to the reading room; contribute to the integrity and preservation of the originals in LC's custody; increase the protection and security of the standards collection; and further improve LC's standards collection.

In addition, as part of this new partnership arrangement, the Library will assist IHS in its efforts to complete the new Science and Technology Division-produced GOST bibliographic database of Soviet and Russian standards, which will become part of the IHS Worldwide Standards (WWP) product line. This CD-ROM service contains bibliographic data on more than 300,000 standards from more than 440 standards organizations as well as scanned images of complete standards from more than 80 of the world's leading standards producers. The GOST standards will be a major enhancement to the WWP product, as they are critical to conducting business or trading with the former Soviet Union.

IHS specializes in providing engineering, technical and regulatory information published in a variety of media, from CD-ROM to the Internet and intranet, and has provided the Library with standards collections in microform.

For more information about this new resource or standards reference service, contact Jim Scala at (202) 707-1225 or John Feulner at (202) 707-1223.

Robert Pinsky and Friends

Poet Laureate Reads, Hosts Fellow Poets

By Yvonne French

Recently reappointed Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky, who has had a busy year, told a Library audience a bit about himself and his writing as he closed the 1997-1998 literary season with a reading from his poetry.

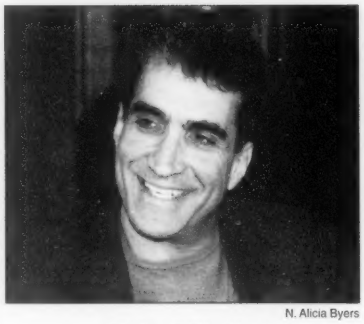
In the words of Dr. Billington, "In his first term, Robert Pinsky has actively encouraged a national renaissance of spoken poetry. His vision of recording a broad cross section of Americans reading their favorite poems has met with heartfelt enthusiasm throughout the country. The Library looks forward to enriching its archives with the recordings he selects in his second term."

Mr. Pinsky said: "I'm happy to do the job another year, and I look forward to continuing work on the Favorite Poem Project with the help and cooperation of the Library."

The Favorite Poem Project is Mr. Pinsky's main undertaking as Laureate. He is choosing 1,200 people to say their favorite poem aloud on audio and video tape. The 1,000 audio recordings will commemorate the millennium, the 200 video tapes are to be symbolic of the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000. As one of the Library's cultural "Gifts to the Nation" on its 200th birthday, the tapes will come to rest in the Library's Archive of Recorded Literature on Tape, which has some 2,000 poets and authors reading their work.

"To see many Americans of various ages, accents and professions each saying a poem aloud clarifies the power of poetry and enhances a communal spirit," Mr. Pinsky said. "To some degree, it helps remind us of who we are." The project is supported by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, the New England Foundation for the Arts, the National Foundation for the Arts and Boston University.

During his first year as Poet Laureate, Mr. Pinsky offered a lecture on "Digital Culture and the Individual Soul," brought a range of poets to read at the Library, granted $12,500 in fellowships to poets Carol Muske and Carl Phillips from the Witter Bynner Foundation in conjunction with the Library of Congress and launched his Favorite Poem Project with a five-city public poetry



N. Alicia Byers

Robert Pinsky

reading. At the White House on April 22, President and Mrs. Clinton were hosts to Mr. Pinsky and former Laureates Rita Dove and Robert Hass for an evening of poetry as part of the White House Millennium lecture series.

Looking back on his first year, Mr. Pinsky said: "It has been a pleasure as well as a busy time to be here. The Library of Congress is the greatest house of memory in the world. There is more human striving recorded and cataloged in this institution than there has ever been anywhere. It is appropriate for a poet to be attached to a place of memory because poetry is an ancient way of enhancing memory, a means that predates writing."

Who is this man who has been Poet Laureate for the past year? He revealed some things about himself at the reading, including his sense of humor. He related how he sometimes leaves all but the punch line of a joke on immediate past Poet Laureate Robert Hass's answering machine in order to ensure a call back.

Of his childhood, he said, "I couldn't be an absurdist, I was raised that way."

Mr. Pinsky then read "Poem with Refrains." (The word 'Refrains' in the title refers to selections he included from other poets, all but one of them 16th century English, his favorite group of poets, he said.) The poem is about how his mother didn't go to her own mother's funeral, how she had missed his bar mitzvah ("I wasn't upset: the truth/Is, I had already decided to be the clever orphan/Some time before.") and how, 10 years later, she didn't go to his brother's either. But she does show up for the unveiling of her mother's gravestone. "I can't remember if she prayed or not,/But that may be the way I'll remember her best:/Dark figure, awaited, attended, aware, apart," he said.

Earlier, the poem says: "She fogs things up, she scavenges the taint./Possibly that's the reason I write these poems." Mr. Pinsky told the audience: "In my feelings and mind, the poem wasn't about my mother but about the haunted ruins of Jewish tradition." The poem says: "'Synagog' is a word I never heard/We called it *shul*, the Yiddish word for school." He claims his poems are monothematic. "Most every poem I've written is about the same thing: We live in a haunted ruin."

From "To Television" he read: "Not a 'window on the world'/But as we call you,/A box, a tube."

Mr. Pinsky went on to read several poems that he defined as being "against autobiographical navel gazing." His first selection was "Avenue," in which he spoke of "Scant storefront push-broom Jesus//Of Haitian hardware" and "... the tarnished/flute//And brogue of quidnuncs in the bars." Mr. Pinsky's grandfather had a bar where he often spent time as a child, he said.

He also loves to play the saxophone, and described in "Ginza Samba" its European origins, how it was changed by American musicians.

Mr. Pinsky also read "The Want Bone," which was printed in the program (see page 147). In notes to his collection *The Figured Wheel* (1996) he offered an analysis of the poem. "The groan of wanting — the plainest English word for desire means not-having — was a physical sound and shape for me ... The sound and shape of O never repeated to the full rhetorical possibility ('O my fin O my food O my flower my O my O,' etc.)."

During the spring poetry season, Mr. Pinsky introduced eight poets who read from their work.

Of Alan Shapiro, he said: "His family liked to tell jokes. He has the family gift of bringing a line home. Mr. Shapiro, professor of English and creative writing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, read "On Men Weeping,

which is in part about Michael Jordan winning the NBA championship. "The prize he got for proving he was the man was that he got to be the boy, the baby, weeping, the way Achilles must have wept because he could weep now, the bronze gear recovered." Mr. Shapiro is the author of several collections of poetry, including *Happy Hour* (1987) and *Mixed Company* (1996).

Mr. Pinsky said: "Tom Sleigh in *The Chain* (1996) has truly written about memory itself in a distinctive, harrowing way that is established in the book's opening poem. [He] writes about the way memory thrashes, deceives, lies, twists and consumes itself in poems of beautiful, fulfilling complexity." The first poem in the book is "Lamentation for Ur," which is about an ancient city buried under an Iraqi airbase. It ends: "May the great barred gate / of blackest night again swing shut on silent hinges. Destroyed in its turn, / / may this disaster to be torn out of mind." Mr. Sleigh teaches at Dartmouth College. His other collections of poetry are *After One* (1983) and *Waking* (1990).

Jorie Graham's poetry has "set a standard for art because of its rapidity of movement, its undiscovered terrain and its emotionally rich substructure," Mr. Pinsky said. She read a poem that juxtaposes memories of being a Holocaust survivor with descriptions of a dying dog from her book *Materialism*, noting that she has received flak for the poem. She said the interpolation is not supposed to be a comparison. "They can't be measured against each other." Part of the poem reads: "There is a doorway through which we must pass together you and I. Made of words, it sounds like, what if, nothing." Ms. Graham won the 1996 Pulitzer Prize for her collection *The Dream of a Unified Field: Selected Poems, 1974-1994* (1995). Her other collections of poetry include *The End of Beauty* (1987), *Region of Unlikeness* (1992) and *The Errancy* (1997).

Mr. Pinsky called James McMichael's book-length poem *Four Good Things* (1980) "one of the great American poems. Beautiful and profound, its subject is the modern conundrum of the human ability to plan, invent and construct, and the stifling, destructive consequences." From the title poem Mr. McMichael read: "Because it remembers / perfectly, because it never sleeps, because it can / sort and compare and choose and find the proper / order in the sum of all its pulses, ON or OFF, / the things they say in eighteen million homes are / digitized and stored, revised, called up again by GEOCODE … We're somewhere in its mesh of cells … There's always, just a head of us … an estimate of trends that we / belong to and that waits." Mr. McMichael is professor of English and comparative literature at the University of California at Irvine. He is the also the author of *The Lover's Familiar* (1978), *Each in a Place Apart* (1994) and *The World at Large* (1996).

Erin Belieu's style is "confident, feminine and funny, even when the material is harrowing," Mr. Pinsky said. From her book *Infanta* (1995) she read a poem that Mr. Pinsky helped her with, "The Death of Humphrey Bogart." She read: "Your type, / Bogie, with your sad, gargoyle profile / and fidgety pistol, the hair-trigger style / of you sipping your gin with killers and dolls, / lips curled back from the glass. Who'd call that a smile?" Ms. Belieu is the managing editor of *AGNI* magazine.

Fanny Howe, said Mr. Pinsky, "is prized by avant-garde writers. She has what might be described as a Shaker's sense of form." She called the title poem from *One Crossed Out* (1997) "a sequence of madness going in and out of a third- and first-person voice. It is set in L.A." She read: "Nobody wants crossed-out girls around. … They say things like 'I'm not who's who in America. Are you?'" Ms. Howe is a professor of writing and American literature at the University of California at San Diego. She is also the author of short stories, poetry, novels and children's books, among them *Forty Whacks* (1971), *The White Slave* (1980), *Radio City* (1984) and *The Vineyard* (1988).

Mr. Pinsky said Rosanna Warren has a "determination to register accurately — without melodrama or facile understatement — painful aspects of life. She has a fiery moral passion and a courtly respect for human culture, customs, works of art and ways of behaving." From *Stained Glass* she read "Song," which she called "an elegy for her father [Robert Penn Warren], who once consulted in poetry (1944-1945)" at the Library. Ms. Warren read: "A yellow coverlet / in the greenwood: / spread the corners wide to the dim, stoop-shouldered pines. / Let blank sky / be your canopy." She is also the author of *Each Leaf Shines Separate: Poems* (1984) and *Stained Glass* (1993). Her other books include translations of Eugenio Montale, *Satura: 1962-1970* (1998) and Euripides' *Suppliant Women* (1995).

Mr. Pinsky praised former Laureate Mark Strand's (1990-1991) "elegance of cadences" and his "tantalizing oblique narrative punctuated by sudden immediacies and directnesses. They have defined for us the style that effaces mere personality while establishing an unmistakable sensibility." Mr. Strand read "The Night, the Porch" from his new book of poetry, *Blizzard of One*. "What we desire, more than a season or weather, is the / comfort / Of being strangers, at least to ourselves." Until recently on the writing faculty of Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Strand will be teaching at the University of Chicago in the fall. His other collections of poetry include *Sleeping with One Eye Open* (1964), *The Planet of Lost Things* (1982) and *The Continuous Life* (1990).

The tongue of the waves tolled in the earth's bell.
Blue rippled and soaked in the fire of blue.
The dried mouthbones of a shark in the hot swale
Gaped on nothing but sand on either side.

The bone tasted of nothing and smelled of nothing,
A scalded toothless harp, uncrushed, unstrung.
The joined arcs made the shape of birth and craving
And the welded-open shape kept mouthing O.

Ossified cords held the corners together
In groined spirals pleated like a summer dress.
But where was the limber grin, the gash of pleasure?
Infinitesimal mouths bore it away,

The beach scrubbed and etched and pickled it clean.
But O I love you it sings, my little my country
My food my parent my child I want you my own
my flower my fin my life my lightness my O.

— Robert Pinsky
"The Want Bone"
© 1990 Robert Pinsky

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

What's Old Is New

Martha Graham Project Includes Archives, New Work

BY SUSAN MANUS

The largest music library in the world will soon acquire the materials of another major artist. The Library's Music Division has recently entered into an agreement to purchase the eagerly sought-after archives of the late dancer and choreographer Martha Graham.

Other provisions in the agreement with the Martha Graham Trust are the mounting of a performance of a newly commissioned work by the Graham Dance Company at the Library and the creation of a five-year Martha Graham Legacy Project to fully document and preserve her works. Graham, who died in 1991 at the age of 96, was a modern dance pioneer who, through her prolific repertoire and distinctive technique, altered the course of dance in this century.

"I am very enthusiastic about the prospect of preserving the Martha Graham legacy here at the Library," said Dr. Billington. "This extraordinary collection was accumulated during her life by Martha Graham, one of this century's great geniuses, not only as a dancer and choreographer but also as a catalyst for new directions in all the arts. It complements the already extensive dance materials in the Library of Congress."

20th century dance genius Martha Graham, whose choreography archives have been acquired by the Library

A historic connection already exists between the Library and Martha Graham. Graham's classic ballet *Appalachian Spring* premiered on Oct. 30, 1944, in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. The pairing of two creative geniuses, Martha Graham with composer Aaron Copland, along with the financial support of the Library's Coolidge Foundation, resulted in one of this century's most successful artistic collaborations.

According to Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division, *Appalachian Spring* was "perhaps the most important commission the Library has made. It also firmly established Aaron Copland's reputation as the most representative American composer."

Martha Graham's influence looms large in the history of 20th century dance, and the technique she developed is now regarded as standard for modern dance. Many prominent dancers have studied her technique or danced in her company. She was the recipient of many awards in America and abroad, including the Medal of Freedom in 1976 presented by President Ford, and the 1979 Kennedy Center Honors for her lifetime of achievement. In 1990, *Life* magazine selected Martha Graham as one of the 100 Most Important Americans of the Twentieth Century.

Noted dance critic Anna Kisselgoff acknowledged Graham's influence: "She has created an original dance language — a codified alternative to the idiom of classical ballet. ... Martha Graham's name remains a virtual synonym for modern dance. The astounding aspect of today's dance scene is the extent to which her idiom has also penetrated the ballet companies and musical theater of our time."

Of Graham's technique, she says it "rests upon the principle of 'contraction and release' — a movement whose angularity, percussiveness and tension are easily related to the disso-

N. Alicia Byers

Martha Graham and Erich Hawkins starred in the premiere of *Appalachian Spring* at the Library's Coolidge Auditorium in 1944 (left); the Martha Graham Dance Company re-created *Appalachian Spring* at the Coolidge on May 15 and 16.

N. Alicia Byers

nance of modern times of American life in particular."

The Library's relationship with the Graham estate began with discussions regarding a possible Graham Company re-creation of *Appalachian Spring* in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Mr. Newsom wanted this performance to be the focal point of the 1997-98 concert series marking the 100th anniversary of the Library's Music Division. These initial discussions also included negotiations for receipt of the archives. Both of these possibilities have, as of this year, become realities.

The archives, at around 100,000 items, include photographs, video and audio tapes of Graham at work, her correspondence with other 20th century luminaries such as Agnes DeMille, Jacqueline Onassis, Leonard Bernstein and others; annotated music manuscripts; dance notation manuscripts; and notebooks containing her choreographic notes. Some Graham documents already exist in other Music Division collections, including the Coolidge Foundation Collection and the Copland Collection.

The Graham Archives are due to arrive in the Music Division this September, and researchers will have access to materials as soon as the collection is processed.

A Performance of the New and the Historic

Fulfilling the next part of the agreement with the Graham Trust, the Library's Music Division presented a commemorative performance by the Martha Graham Dance Company on May 15 and 16. This performance featured *Appalachian Spring* in a re-creation of the 1944 premiere as well as a newly commissioned work by Broadway choreographer Susan Stroman.

Terese Capucilli, Graham Company principal dancer and associate artistic director, on performing the lead role of "The Bride" in *Appalachian Spring*, said, "I learned [Graham's original role] from Martha and have been performing it for 15 years. It's a great responsibility. The greatest thing she taught me is the concept of the 'movement of stillness.' She used to tell me the feeling should be like 'a butterfly in your chest.' That is, always a little bit on edge."

"It is an honor for me to be on the same stage where Martha Graham first performed this role."

In contrast, the other piece on the May program was a new work by choreographer Susan Stroman, called *Gershwin Graham — But Not For Me*. Ms. Stroman choreographed the 1993 Broadway musical *Crazy For You*, for which she received the Tony, Drama Desk and Outer Critics Circle awards.

"I'm a huge Gershwin fan," she said, "and to be able to choreograph a ballet to his music is a dream come true."

Gershwin Graham — But Not For Me, commissioned by the Library's Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trust, is a tribute to both artists. Describing her dance, Ms. Stroman says that "we all, at one time or another, experience the 'state of being alone.' *But Not For Me* exemplifies this: city dwellers that are lonely in a crowded city. They sleep alone and dream of 'contact.'"

Said Ron Protas, artistic director of the Graham Company, "How fitting, as well, that an American choreographer, Susan Stroman, would blend George Gershwin's music and Martha Graham's technique, inaugurating the mission in a truly all-American evening."

The Original Commission

The story behind the original commission of *Appalachian Spring* began in May 1942 with an idea of Erick

N. Alicia Byers

Hawkins, a Graham company dancer (and her future husband). He wrote to Library benefactor Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge suggesting she commission a work by Martha Graham.

The idea took hold, and prompted a flurry of correspondence between Coolidge, Graham and then Music Division Chief Harold Spivacke. Graham was officially commissioned to do the choreography and Aaron Copland to compose the score.

In August 1942, Graham wrote to Coolidge that this collaboration was "not only a first for me but for American dance as well. To my knowledge this is the first time that a commissioning of works for the American Dance has ever happened. It makes me feel that American dance has turned a corner, it has come of age."

She also offered a glimpse into her creative process: "I have always chosen my subject when I was asking a composer to write for me. I submitted to [Copland] the idea and a detailed script." The script she gave Copland included the following description: "This has to do with living in a new town, some place where the first fence has just gone up." Graham, in a 1944 letter to Coolidge, described Copland's resulting music as "clear, open and essentially Copland."

Copland initially titled his score *Ballet for Martha,* but Martha Graham gave her dance the title *Appalachian Spring* after a line in a Hart Crane poem called "The Dance": "O Appalachian Spring! I gained the ledge;/ Steep, inaccessible smile that eastward bends/ And northward reaches in that violet wedge/ Of Adirondacks!"

In the program notes for the first performance, the story for Martha Graham's work is described as follows: "Spring was celebrated by a man and a woman building a house with joy and love and prayer; by a revivalist and his followers in their shouts of exaltation; by a pioneering woman with her dreams of the Promised Land."

Aaron Copland's score for *Appalachian Spring* was, due to the intimate size of the Coolidge Auditorium, written for a chamber ensemble of 13 wind and string instruments, and only later did he arrange the version for full orchestra that is so often played today. Copland's original score for *Appalachian Spring* was awarded the Pulitzer Prize as best musical work for 1945.

The Martha Graham Legacy Project

The last component of the Library's agreement with the Graham Trust is the Martha Graham Legacy Project. Unlike music, dance has had no standard notation to fully capture the complex, three-dimensional nature of this art. The Legacy Project will fill this critical need by developing a comprehensive approach that uses multimedia technology and the advanced theoretical models promoted by the Dance Heritage Coalition and others in recent years.

The Library's goals for the Legacy Project are:

In addition to acquiring the archives, in Phase 1 the project will create additional materials such as "living history" video interviews and videos of the Graham company; it will also digitize essential materials in the collection for future electronic use.

Phase 2 will create multimedia reference products based on Graham's work. *Appalachian Spring* will be the first such project with written and audiovisual documentation compiled for a complete performance "manual" of the work. Using digital technology, the information will be distributed through the Library's Web site.

The goal of Phase 3 is to perpetuate the work and technique of Martha Graham through live performance and the commissioning of new works. The Library of Congress has a history of supporting live performance as a way of directly bringing works of art to the general public.

The Library's intent, according to Vicki Wulff, head of Acquisitions and Processing in the Music Division, is that these materials "shouldn't constitute dead archives; that is, the Library wanted to sponsor a large-scale effort involving many activities to support and preserve Graham's body of work." □

Ms. Manus is a music specialist in the National Digital Library Program.

N. Alicia Byers

Hello, Goodbye

CDS Bids Farewell to Mainframe, Ushers in New Beginning

By Robert D. Handloff

On April 10, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) of the Library said a sort of farewell to the 20th century as it turned off its mainframe computer, an IBM 3084, for the last time. For nearly 30 years, CDS had been operating its own mainframe to develop and produce the full line of bibliographic products and services it currently sells to libraries around the world.

"Like the end of the century, this event represents more than the end of an era," said Peter R. Young, chief of CDS. "It also represents a new beginning: for CDS and, in many ways, for the Library of Congress itself. We are saving about $1 million per year by cutting computer maintenance costs, reducing support personnel and having the Library's Information Technology Services (ITS) support CDS processing requirements. At the same time, we have begun to replace the large mainframe with small, fast servers that will enable CDS to better serve the Library and our customers. We plan to reduce turnaround time, ensure faster delivery of product and improve our responsiveness to customer concerns."

At precisely noon, Peter Young gave the order to Tom Costa, of the Architect of the Capitol Electrical Shop, to "power down" operations by shutting down the banks of tape drives. (In 1971 Mr. Costa helped install the first CDS mainframe to be located in the Adams Building.) Then a group comprising Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald Scott, Director of Information Technology Services (ITS) Herb Becker, and from CDS, Senior Computer Operator Frank Ciarleglio as well as Network Specialist Caesar Williams pushed the "Power Off" button on the processing units of the IBM 3084.

CDS purchased its first mainframe, an RCA Spectra 70, in 1971, when the division was housed at the Navy Yard in Southeast Washington. In 1975, CDS replaced the RCA with its first IBM, a 370/135, acquired secondhand from ITS, as virtually all of the subsequent CDS mainframes have been. New versions of the CDS mainframe were installed in 1979 (and reinstalled in 1981, when CDS moved out of the Navy Yard), 1984, 1986, 1990 and 1993. Operations went smoothly. Neither Mr. Ciarleglio nor Norman Billingsley of CDS, who have been working with the CDS mainframes since 1981, could recall even a single incident that disrupted production.

Donald Scott (from left) joins Herb Becker and Caesar Williams in formally cutting power to the CDS mainframe computer.

During the 1970s, the mainframes were used primarily to print catalog cards, which CDS once produced by the tens of millions. In those early days, as many as 30 staff members were required simply to service the units, performing such tasks as changing tape reels, threading tape and programming. "It was physically demanding labor," said Mr. Billingsley.

As the demand for catalog cards dropped from a high of 60 million in 1968 to fewer than 30,000 in 1996, CDS used the mainframes to manipulate its growing bibliographic record databases, in support of such publications as the *LC Classification* schedules, *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the entire MARC Distribution Service. Those operations were transferred to the ITS mainframe last fall.

In his remarks after the unit was shut down, Mr. Young reminded the audience, "We're here to celebrate the accomplishments of the CDS staff for the service facilitated by this machine — service to the Library of Congress, to other libraries, indeed, to library patrons around the country and the world." Mr. Young added that, according to his rough calculations, the output from the CDS mainframes exceeded 3 billion printed documents and records, which have gone to libraries around the world. "You can walk into any library anywhere and probably find something from CDS. This is an accomplishment of those CDS staff members who for years worked with units like the IBM 3084." Mr. Young then gave the Deputy Librarian a memento of the occasion: the IBM nameplate from the 3084 attractively encased in Plexiglas. □

Mr. Handloff is in the Cataloging Distribution Service.

AACR2 Comes to *Cataloger's Desktop*

On April 28, the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service and the American Library Association signed a license agreement to include the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, Second Edition, 1988 Revision *(AACR2)* in *Cataloger's Desktop*, CDS's one-disc CD-ROM cataloging tool.

For the first time, catalogers will be able to look up a rule in *AACR2* and then immediately look at how LC interprets that rule by turning to *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* — ensuring that catalogers do not miss references to critical policy refinements. *AACR2* will make its appearance in *Desktop* in the last quarter of 1998. **Be sure to pick up a detailed press release on this historic agreement at the CDS corner of the Library of Congress Booth — No. 3222 — at the ALA Annual Conference in Washington.**

For immediate information about *Cataloger's Desktop* go to www.loc.gov/cds/ or contact Customer Support Unit, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4912. Telephone: (800) 255-3666 toll-free in U.S. or (202) 707-6100 elsewhere; fax: (202) 707-1334; e-mail: cdsinfo@loc.gov.

'Day of Jalisco'

Library Celebrates with Mexican Exhibit, Music

BY BARBARA A. TENENBAUM

The Library's Hispanic Division celebrated the "Day of Jalisco" on April 28 with an exhibit, a lecture and a performance of mariachi music held in the Coolidge Auditorium.

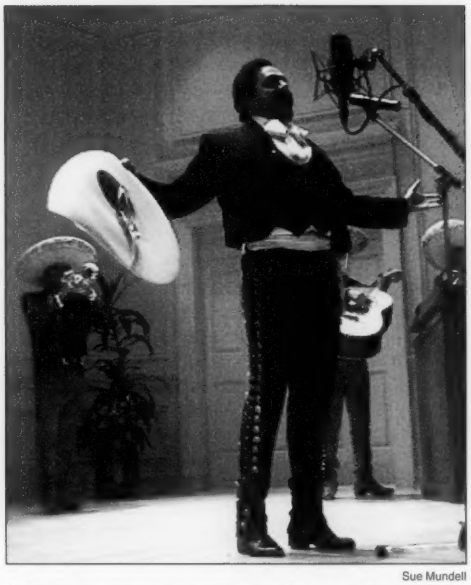
The celebrations were part of the "Week of Jalisco in Washington," during which Gov. Alberto Cárdenas Jiménez, his Cabinet and other dignitaries came to Washington to publicize Jalisco, whose capital, Guadalajara, is 360 miles northwest of Mexico City.

The festivities began with the unveiling of a small exhibit in the Hispanic Division designed and executed by Reynaldo Aguirre, senior bibliographer in the Hispanic Division. On display were works by Jalisco writer Juan Rulfo, Agustín Yáñez and Juan José Arreola (all of whom have read for the Library's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape). Also included were three photographs of Juan Rulfo taken by Daisy Ascher and a photo of the Hospicio Cabañas, home of magnificent murals by native son José Orozco. The exhibit closed May 13.

At noon in the Mary Pickford Theater, this writer, who is the specialist in Mexican culture in the Hispanic Division, introduced the secretary of culture for the state of Jalisco, Guillermo Schmidhuber de la Mora, and his wife, Olga Martha Peña-Doria. They jointly presented a lecture in Spanish, "Jalisco, tierra de escritores: un recorrido por el espacio literario" ("Jalisco, Land of Writers: A Journey Through Literary Space").

Because Jalisco is the birthplace of mariachi music, a concert was appropriate. Jon Newsom, chief of the Music Division, introduced the first mariachi group ever to perform in the Coolidge Auditorium — Los Toritos (the Little Bulls), direct from Guadalajara, courtesy of the capital's Chamber of Commerce. Los Toritos has five violinists, three trumpeters and three players strumming on three types of guitar: the *guittarón* (extra large guitar), the *vihuela* (a combination of lute and guitar), and the standard instrument. Accompanying the mariachi band was Alberto Angel, renowned singer and historian of Mexican music, dressed in full mariachi costume. Mr. Angel explained that the word "mariachi" does not originate from the French *mariage* as is commonly thought, as it had been in use before the French arrived in Mexico in 1862.

Los Toritos played 11 standard Mexican favorites such as "Guadalajara," "Granada" and "El Pastor," complete with appropriate banter among the musicians. Toward the end of the performance, Mr. Angel dazzled the audience with his remarkable falsetto. At the close of the concert, Mr. Angel and his wife (dressed as a traditional "India María" with red, green, and white outfit with sequined skirt depicting the Aztec calendar) danced a typical *jarabe,* known in the United States as "the Mexican hat dance," to the enthusiastic response of the audience. The concert was recorded by for the Library's archives. □



Sue Mundell

Alberto Angel electrifies the audience with his rendition of "Granada."

Ms. Tenenbaum is specialist in Mexican culture in the Hispanic Division.

Sue Mundell

Sue Mundell

Olga Martha Peña-Doria (left), Mexican Specialist Barbara Tenenbaum and Guillermo Schmidhuber de la Mora; mariachi performers demonstrate two special instruments — the *vihuela* (left) and the *guittarón.*

The Life of Marie Curie

Biographer of Scientist Address Library Audience

BY RONALD BACHMAN

The European Division hosted an evening program on May 4, featuring Susan Quinn, author of *Marie Curie, A Life,* to mark the centenary of the discovery of radium and polonium. The biography has been nominated for the *Los Angeles Times* Book Award and the Fawcett Book Prize.

Unlike previous Curie scholars, Ms. Quinn emphasizes Curie's formative years in Poland. Although her family was not wealthy, both parents were well educated and instilled in their children a love of learning and a deep patriotism. "Marie was faithful to her national memory and the Polish cause throughout her life," she said.

Curie worked several years as a governess to finance her older sister's studies at the Sorbonne. In 1891 it was her turn to pursue a university degree in Paris, where she defied convention by living alone. Ms. Quinn read from Curie's diary: "It was a life which gave me a very precious sense of liberty and independence." One of two women in a graduating class of several thousand, Curie ranked first in physics.

Although she returned to Poland, intending to work there and care for her father, she was persuaded by fellow scientist Pierre Curie to return to Paris. Pierre wrote, "It would be a beautiful thing if we could spend our lives near each other. Hypnotized by our dreams — your patriotic dream, our humanitarian dream and our scientific dream."

Pierre and Marie married and began their historic collaboration on the nature of radioactivity at a small institute out of the mainstream of the scientific establishment. "Marie had an independence she might not have had at the Sorbonne, where she probably would have been expected to elaborate some superior's work," Ms. Quinn suggested. By July 1903, they had isolated a new element, and they wrote, "We propose to call it polonium after the name of the country of origin of one of us." Soon they had isolated another new element, radium. "It is not an exaggeration to say that this couple working in their makeshift laboratory had changed the face of the world," Ms. Quinn said. Their discoveries brought the Curies international fame with the awarding of the Nobel Prize in 1903.

Following Pierre's death in 1906, Marie's status changed again. "Now she was a celebrated woman of accomplishment without a husband to make the celebrity acceptable," Ms. Quinn said. Her application for membership in the Academy of Sciences in 1910 was rejected. "There can be little doubt she was refused because she was a woman," she said.

After this humiliation, Marie became romantically involved with a married old friend, Paul Langevin.

continued on page 163

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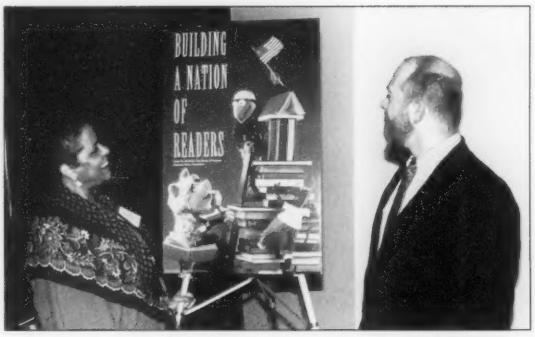
News from the Center for the Book

Reading Promotion Partners Meet at the Library

"Reading and literacy are increasingly recognized as essentials in our technological society" said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole on March 23 in welcoming participants to the annual gathering of the center's national reading promotion partners.

More than 30 educational and civic organizations sent representatives to the meeting in the Library's Mumford Room, where they discussed and obtained materials about "Building a Nation of Readers," the center's national reading promotion campaign through the year 2000. In a lively discussion, they also exchanged ideas and information about their own reading promotion projects and plans. Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, were special guests. Dr. Boorstin established the Center for the Book in 1977.



Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene Williams and Jon Randall of Literacy Volunteers of America admire the center's "Building a Nation of Readers" promotion poster.

Mr. Cole described the Center for the Book's reading promotion partnership network, which since 1987 (the "Year of the Reader") has brought national organizations together to learn about reading and literacy projects in which they can become involved and to describe their organization's initiatives. The Center for the Book's publication *The Community of the Book: A Directory of Organizations and Programs*, compiled by Maurvene D. Williams (3rd edition, 1993), grew out of the partnership program. Today, information about the programs of more than 60 organizations in the partnership network is kept current by Ms. Williams on the Center for the Book's Web site at lcweb.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/.

Mr. Cole also described the plans that are being developed for the Library of Congress's Bicentennial commemoration in the year 2000 and suggested ways that the Bicentennial theme of "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" could complement and support projects that promote reading and literacy.

With help from Virginia Nelson from the National Newspaper Association Foundation, Mr. Cole described a partnership event held the previous week, on March 19, when the Center for the Book co-hosted the National Newspaper Association's congressional luncheon. Community newspaper editors from throughout the nation attended the luncheon, along with more than 75 members of Congress. Brief remarks at the event were presented by Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald Scott, who urged the editors to publish articles in their newspapers about the "Building a Nation of Readers" campaign and about the Library's forthcoming Bicentennial celebration. Mr. Cole cited the luncheon as an example of the type of beneficial activity that could develop out of the reading promotion partners network.

The discussion of partnership projects on March 23 began with a brief description by Murray Jolivett of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting of its "Ready to Learn" program, which links public television stations with local partners to help prepare young children for their school years. The program started in 1994 with 10 public television stations; today 122 "Ready to Learn" stations participate. Two major new programs slated for 1999 are "Dragon Tales," a daily animated preschool series with an accompanying weekly parenting series, and "Between the Lions," a daily program originating from WGBH in Boston that will help children from 4 to 7 years of age learn to read. "Between the Lions" is set in a library. John Cole, James Wendorf of Reading Is Fundamental (RIF) and others described how several reading promotion partners are involved in promoting the series.

Diane Frankel, director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), provided an update about IMLS funding and plans. Most of the $91 million in the current budget goes directly to the states. She provided information about a new program of "national leadership grants" and outlined several programs of interest to reading promotion partners: education and training of individuals who are in library and information science programs; research and demonstration projects involving technology, reading promotion and other library needs; the preservation and digitization of collections; technical assistance for Native American tribes; and model programs that demonstrate cooperative efforts between museums and libraries. The Center for the Book's "Library-Museum-Head Start" project (1992-1995) was cited as an early example of a library-museum partnership that encouraged family literacy and the development of community resources.

Ann O'Leary of the U.S. Department of Education spoke about current developments in "America Reads," President Clinton's literacy initiative to ensure that children can read well and independently by the end of the third grade. The initiative is supported by a partnership coalition of 180 organizations; the Center for the Book's partnership network was an important resource in building the coalition, which is now called the President's Coalition for the "America Reads" Challenge. She described the growth of the America Reads summer pilot program, which last year had 14 sites and this summer will have a pilot site in every state. She noted and thanked the many organizations represented in the room that were America Reads participants and supporters.

Ms. O'Leary concluded with a legis-

lative update about the Reading Excellence Act being considered by Congress and by distributing the executive summary of a recently published study by the National Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences called "Preventing Reading Difficulties in Young Children." She cited the study, with its findings regarding the importance of starting to read early, as an affirmation of the work that has been under way for years by many of the Center for the Book's reading promotion partners.

Center for the Book Reading Promotion Partners Participating in the Annual Meeting

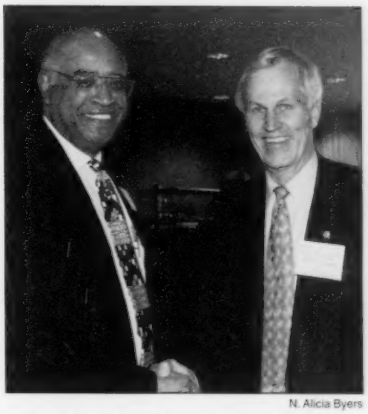
American Association of School Administrators
American Booksellers Association
American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO
American Library Association
Armed Services YMCA
Baltimore Reads
Center for Applied Linguistics
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
Correctional Education Association
Council for Early Childhood Professional Recognition
District Lines Poetry Project
Everybody Wins!
Everybody Wins! D.C.
Friends of Libraries U.S.A.
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Institute for the Study of Adult Literacy
International Reading Association
International Rivers Network
Literacy Volunteers of America
KIDSNET
National Association for the Education of Young Children
National Council for the Social Studies
National Federation of Press Women
National Newspaper Association
Reading Is Fundamental Inc.
United States Board on Books for Young People
U.S. Department of Education, "America Reads" Challenge
U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services
U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
U.S. National Institute for Literacy
White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services Taskforce
Weekly Reader Corporation

James Wendorf of Reading Is Fundamental reported that last year RIF's programs "brought nearly 11 million books to kids." He described RIF's successful "Read Me a Story Program" sponsored by Visa, which has helped reading gain visibility and in particular has helped local RIF projects obtain community resources and funding. RIF now serves more than 3 million children and has 240,000 people volunteering with local programs at 15,000 locations. Mr. Wendorf cited school librarians and reading teachers as important bases for the volunteer program, but expressed the hope that in the future more libraries might become homes of RIF programs.

A discussion about using television and other media to promote reading and literacy was stimulated by a special presentation about the Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project made by Michael Gargiulo of CBS Television. Prepared by the Center for the Book since 1979, the 30-second "Read More About It" messages are aimed at stimulating interest in books about the topics of CBS television programs, sending viewers to their local libraries and bookstores. Mr. Gargiulo gave a behind-the-camera description of how the project works, and showed a videotape containing recent messages presented on CBS by Dan Rather, Cheryl Ladd, Dana Delaney and others.

Brief reports were also presented from other participating organizations (see box) and from Center for the Book consultants Cathy Gourley (the "Letters About Literature" project), Pamela Michael (the "River of Words" project) and Virginia H. Mathews (the Viburnum Family Literacy project). In her remarks, Ms. Mathews, who has been promoting reading and libraries since she served as director of one of the Center for the Book's predecessors, the National Book Committee (1954-1974), reminded participants of the importance of what they were doing: "You are plugging children and adults into the ultimate power source: reading. What's more, reading is a permanent power source. It lasts a lifetime and changes lives forever."

■ **"LC Artifacts and Archives" to Be Discussed at June 18 Program.** Library staff members who contributed to the creation of the current exhibition "The Thomas Jefferson Building: Book Palace of the American People" will participate in a program on Thursday, June 18, at noon in the West Dining Room on the sixth floor of the Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. Speakers will include exhibit director Martha Hopkins, Frank Evina of the Copyright Office, LC archivist William Mobley and John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, which is sponsoring the program. The event is open to the public.



N. Alicia Byers

Deputy Librarian Donald Scott greets Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Texas) at the National Newspaper Association's congressional luncheon on March 19 at the Library.

"Twenty-one individuals loaned items from their personal collections for display in the exhibition," said Mr. Cole. "Before the show closes on July 6, we wanted those involved to share information about their collections of LC memorabilia and to learn about current developments in the LC Archives, which are in the Manuscript Division."

The exhibition, which marks the centennial of the Jefferson Building, focuses on the excitement the new building generated when it opened in 1897. In addition to contemporary photographs, guidebooks, advertisements, and newspaper and journal articles, the exhibition includes paintings, mirrors, trinket boxes, scissors, letter openers, watch fobs, a buttonhook, trays, paperweights, napkin rings, plates, cups and saucers, spoons, plaques, a powder container and a souvenir pillow.

The Center for the Book was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries. For information about the center's program, visit its site on the World Wide Web at: lcweb.loc.gov/cfbook/. □

Library Welcomes ALA to DC

Reception, Programs Highlight Conference

The Annual Conference of the American Library Association will be held in Washington this summer, June 27-30. To welcome all attendees to the nation's capital, the Library of Congress will host the All Conference Reception in the newly restored Great Hall, as well as offer many special programs and tours designed to appeal to a broad range of interests. Of special note is the two-day "Reference Service in a Digital Age: A Library of Congress Institute" (page 161). **Note: This information is also available on the Library's Web site at www.loc.gov/ala/.**

All Conference Reception

June 27, 8:00-10:30 p.m.
Great Hall, Thomas Jefferson Building

Join the American Library Association and Library of Congress in celebrating the opening of the Area Studies Reading Rooms in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The reception will feature the spacious new African and Middle Eastern, Asian, and European reading rooms, and the Hispanic Reading Room with its famous Portinari murals. Unique materials from their foreign-language collections will be on display. Take a few moments to enjoy the splendors of the domed Main Reading Room, returned to its original glory, and the Computer Catalog Center. Visit the exhibitions "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" and "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" in galleries just off the Great Hall. Stop by the new Sales Shop, located next to the Visitors' Center, for unique and unusual gifts. Shuttle buses will be running from the Washington Convention Center and convention hotels to the Library of Congress. Shuttle buses will return to convention hotels only. Admission is free with your ALA badge.

Architectural Tours of the Thomas Jefferson Building

"When its doors opened to the public in 1897, the Library of Congress represented an unparalleled national achievement: its 23-carat-gold-plated dome capped the 'largest, costliest, and safest' library building in the world. Its elaborately decorated interior, embellished by works of art from more than 40 American painters and sculptors, linked the United States to classical traditions of learning and simultaneously flexed American cultural and technological muscle."

After a decade-long restoration, the Thomas Jefferson Building officially reopened to the public on May 1, 1997, with its great public spaces, hallways and individual rooms returned to their original grandeur. A special architectural tour of the Jefferson Building has been scheduled just for ALA Annual Conference participants. The tour dates and times are:

June 26, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 27, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 28, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 29, 9:30-10:30 a.m.
June 30, 9:30-10:30 a.m.

Reservations are required for each of the five tour times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 50 participants per tour)

Guided tours for the public are also available at 11:30 a.m. and 1:00, 2:30 and 4:00 p.m. (including Sunday, June 28) during the Annual Conference. No reservations are required for these regularly scheduled tours. A self-guided audio tour of the Great Hall and the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition is available for a nominal fee of $2.50. Free print brochures with a self-guided tour are also available.

Jefferson Building Architectural Tour and Reference Service Presentation
June 26, 5:00-7:15 p.m.

A one-hour tour exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants will feature the grand and majestic Thomas Jefferson Building with its gilded age design details and decorative art reflecting America's place in the 19th century. Following the tour, there will be a unique opportunity for a special presentation in the spectacular Main Reading Room: a discussion of reference support for researchers and the nation's libraries.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour/presentation meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 80 participants)

Jefferson Building Architectural Tour and Presentation on Foreign-Language Collections
June 26, 6:00-8:15 p.m.

With its renovation complete, the Thomas Jefferson Building has been turned into the Library of Congress's gateway to the cultures of the world. Following a one-hour architectural tour exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants, there will be a lively presentation in the newly opened Asian Reading Room by the heads of the African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European and Hispanic reading rooms, who will describe the unparalleled foreign-language collections. Light refreshments will be served.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour/presentation meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 40 participants)

Tours of Area Studies

Reading Rooms (Foreign-Language Collections)

Walk around the world during an open house for the Area Studies Reading Rooms. Begin in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room and learn from specialists how the Library acquires and services materials from the Near East and North and Sub-Saharan Africa, and in languages such as Arabic, Amharic, Armenian, Hebrew, Persian, Turkish and Yiddish. Proceed to the Asian Reading Room, steeped in the cultures and languages of China, Japan, Korea and the diverse peoples of Southern and Southeast Asia. In the European Reading Room, specialists will be on hand to interpret materials from West European nations such as France and Italy, to the northern countries of Scandinavia, to the various nations of Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe, including the Baltics, Russia and Ukraine. Visit the Hispanic Reading Room, where materials from Spain, Portugal, Latin America and the Caribbean are celebrated. Conclude your "walk throughout the world" by contemplating the delights of scholarship as you pass through the Main Reading Room and into the Scholars' Colonnade, a beautiful room where long-term researchers and the Office of Scholarly Programs are located.

June 27, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

No reservations are required. Start your tour in the African and Middle Eastern Reading Room, located on the second floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Reading room staff will assist tour participants with directions to the Asian Reading Room, European Reading Room and Hispanic Reading Room.

Tours of the Special Collections

Manuscript Division
June 26, 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Among the Manuscript Division's more than 50 million items in 10,000 collections are many unique documents of extraordinary historical significance. From presidential papers to Alexander Graham Bell's first drawing of the telephone, the Manuscript Division's collection records dramatic events in the nation's history. A sampling of the Manuscript Division's treasures will be displayed. The tour will also include a behind-the-scenes look at the operations of the division.

Reservations are required for each of the two tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby area outside the Manuscript Reading Room, Room 101, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to eight participants per tour)

Prints & Photographs Division
June 27, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

As the eyes of the nation, the Prints and Photographs Division offers researchers millions of original and historical materials, from rare daguerreotype portraits of Abraham and Mary Lincoln and evocative views of newsworthy events from the Civil War to modern newspaper morgues. In a tour by division specialists, the extraordinary collec-

tions of the Prints and Photographs Division will be featured along with an introduction to its activities.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Prints and Photographs Reading Room, Room 337, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 30 participants per tour)

Geography and Map Division
June 29, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Established as the Hall of Maps in 1897, the Geography and Map Division is a major center for scholarly research relating to cartography and geography. A selection of cartographic treasures dating back to the 15th century will be featured in tours and presentations led by cartographic specialists. The tour will also include a demonstration of the computer technology used to digitize the map collections, including scanning, data compression/decompression, image enhancement and image "stitching, and a discussion of cataloging for access on the World Wide Web.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Geography and Map Reading Room, Room B01, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 50 participants)

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division
June 29, 1:00-1:45 p.m.
(Motion Pictures)

The Library began collecting motion pictures in 1893, when Thomas Edison deposited for copyright descriptive material about and still photographs of the Edison Kinetoscopic Records. In 1942, recognizing the importance of motion pictures and the need to preserve them as a historical record, the collecting of films began in earnest. With the addition of a "Hopalong Cassidy" feature in 1949, films made for television were included in the division's holdings. Today, the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division has one of the largest collections of films, videotapes and video discs in the world. The head of the moving image section will provide an introduction to the section's activities and the efforts of the Library to preserve and restore film and television materials. The program will include a screening of excerpts from the historic items.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The program will occur in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 64 participants)

June 29, 1:45-2:15 p.m.
(Sound Recordings)

In the 1920s, the sound recording archives began when phonorecord companies gave the Library samples of their records. About the same time, the Assemblage of American Folk Song, also at the Library, started assembling a rich collection of American music and folklore. Over the years, the audio collections of the Library have become the largest in the United States. The head of the recorded sound section will lead a tour of the archives, which reflects the entire history of sound technology — from the first wax cylinders to compact discs. New directions in the preservation of these materials will be also be discussed and a visit made to the new state-of-the-art audio laboratory.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. A short presentation will precede the tour. Meet in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

Music Division
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The collections of Serge Koussevitzky and Irving Berlin, musical instruments by Antonio Stradivari, a lock of Beethoven's hair, George Gershwin's metronome, Victor Herbert's death mask ... all these plus music manuscripts, printed music, correspondence, books, pamphlets, concert programs, posters, playbills and more in a collection of millions of items make the Music Division a source for musical scholarship unequaled anywhere in the world. In a tour and presentation by Music Division specialists, a selection of materials will be displayed and the activities of the division described.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby of the Performing Arts Reading Room, Room 113, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

Copyright Tours

On July 8, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant signed the law that made the Library of Congress the central agency for copyright registration and the custodian of copyright deposits in the United States. The presence of the Copyright Office in the Library has been crucial to the development of its extraordinary collections and to its role as the national library. The 27 million entries in the copyright catalog encompass America's cultural and historical heritage. A special tour, led by information specialists in the Copyright Office, will cover the registration process from beginning to end and include a visit to the Copyright Card Catalog Room (with more than 31 million cards), and a brief demonstration of how to access and use the copyright catalog on the World Wide Web. Tour times are:

June 29, 2:00-3:30 p.m.
June 29, 2:30-4:00 p.m.
June 29, 3:00-4:30 p.m.

Reservations are required for each of the three tour times. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the lobby area outside the Copyright Information Office, Room 401, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to eight participants per tour)

Tours of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Established by an act of Congress in 1931 to serve blind adults and expanded over the years to include service to children and individuals with other physical impairments, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) administers the free national library program of braille and recorded materials. NLS selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille and on recorded disc and cassette and distributes reading materials and playback machines through a cooperating network of 57 regional and 84 subregional (local) libraries.

NLS, a part of the Library of Congress, is offering a flexible schedule of tours on June 29 and June 30 suited to the needs and available time of ALA Annual Conference participants. The tours will include the Material Development Division, the Network Division, and the recording studio or may be designed specifically to meet individual interests.

Reservations are required. Contact Stephen Prine, Head of Network Services, by phone: (202) 707-9245, fax (202) 707-9712, or e-mail (spri@loc.gov) to make arrangements for a tour time and to identify areas of interest. (NLS is located at 1291 Taylor Street N.W., and not on Capitol Hill.)

Exhibitions and Exhibition Tours

See the breadth and richness of the extraordinary collections of the Library through its exhibitions. Exhibitions in the Thomas Jefferson Building will be open during the conference from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, including Sunday, June 28. The exhibition in the Lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday, June 28. Tours of the Jefferson Building's exhibitions, led by Library of Congress specialists, have also been planned exclusively for ALA Annual Conference participants. See the descriptions below for information on the dates and times of these special exhibition tours.

"American Treasures of the Library of Congress"
Thomas Jefferson Building, Southwest Gallery and Pavilion, Second Floor

"American Treasures" is an unprecedented permanent exhibition of the rarest, most interesting and significant items relating to America's past, drawn from the unparalleled collections of the Library of Congress. Selections from the exhibition are available on the Library of Congress World Wide Web site at www.loc.gov/treasures/. Audio wands are available in the Jefferson Building for a nominal fee of $2.50. The wands, which also feature a self-guided tour of the Great Hall, allow the visitor to hear vintage radio broadcasts, musical excerpts, presidential speeches, poetry readings and much more. An exhibition catalog is available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop.

Special Tour of "American Treasures of the Library of Congress"
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

The tour will feature exhibition highlights, a behind-the-scenes glimpse of how this exhibition was developed and exhibition-related programming.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

"Religion and the Founding of the American Republic"
Thomas Jefferson Building, Northwest Gallery and Pavilion, Second Floor

Drawing on many of the most interesting and rarely seen items from the Library of Congress's collections of early American books, manuscripts, letters, prints and music, this exhibition explores the role religion played in the founding of the American Colonies. Among the exhibition's 200 items are Washington's Farewell Address, Jefferson's letter to the Danbury Baptists, Madison's manuscript outline of his speech introducing the Bill of Rights, the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, and the first printed book in the United States, the Bay Psalm Book. An exhibition catalog is available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop.

Special Tour: "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" June 29, 9-10 a.m.

The tour will feature exhibition highlights and additional historical data.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 20 participants)

"The Thomas Jefferson Building: Book Palace of the American People" Thomas Jefferson Building, Great Hall, North Corridor, First Floor

This exhibition celebrates the 100th anniversary of the original Library of Congress building, which opened to the public on Nov. 1, 1897. With contemporary accounts of the building as it opened, photographs of staff at work in the early 1900s and memorabilia about the building, "Book Palace" gives the viewer a sense of the excitement and awe that the building engendered among those who came to see it.

Special Tour of "Book Palace of the American People" June 28, 1:00-2:00 p.m.

Led by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book and LC historian, the tour will focus on the history of the building and include anecdotal stories about the building and the items in the exhibition.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

"Oliphant's Anthem: Pat Oliphant at the Library of Congress" Thomas Jefferson Building, Great Hall, South Corridor

In 1966, two years after he left his native Australia for an American career, Pat Oliphant won the Pulitzer prize for editorial cartooning. Thirty years later he is recognized as one of America's foremost political cartoonists. This exhibition of approximately 70 items commemorates the recent acquisition of works by this outstanding political artist. The exhibition catalog, available in the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop, includes a preface by the Librarian of Congress, a foreword by Bob Dole and excerpts from an extended interview with Oliphant.

Special Tour of "Oliphant's Anthem" June 29, 1998 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The tour will include a description of Pat Oliphant's career, his artwork and the preservation of his materials by the Library.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets at the entrance to the exhibition. Directional information to the exhibition is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 15 participants)

"Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws: Masterpieces of Cartoon and Caricature at the Library of Congress" Thomas Jefferson Building, Swann Gallery, Ground Floor

"Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws" inaugurated the opening of the Swann Gallery in the Jefferson Building. The exhibition, which includes approximately 30 original works and facsimiles, takes its title from James Gillray's 1787 etching "Monstrous Craws, at a New Coalition Feast," lampooning King George III and his family. Among the other items displayed are recently acquired works by modern artists such as Garry Trudeau, Jules Feiffer and Al Hirshfeld.

Special Tours of "Monstrous Craws and Character Flaws" June 27, 1998 1:00-1:45 p.m. and 2:00-2:45 p.m.

The tour will cover specific items in the exhibition and how they relate to the cartoon and caricature collections of the Library of Congress. The Swann Foundation, which made the exhibition possible, will also be discussed. An illustrated checklist of the exhibition is available in the Swann Gallery.

Reservations are required for each of the two tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tours meet in the Swann Gallery. Directional information to the Swann Gallery is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 10 participants per tour)

George & Ira Gershwin Room Thomas Jefferson Building, Gershwin Room, Ground Floor

The George and Ira Gershwin Room is a tribute to the outstanding and enduring contribution to American music by the Gershwin brothers. A continuing exhibition, "Here to Stay: The Legacy of George and Ira Gershwin," celebrates this illustrious musical team through the display of items relating to their lives and work and the traditions of American music, especially musical theater history. A platform in the center of the room represents the working studios of the two brothers with George's piano and desk, Ira's typing table and typewriter and memorabilia such as Ira's pen, George's metronome and the congressional medals awarded to the pair.

Special Tours of the Gershwin Room June 27, 3-4 p.m. June 28, 1-2 p.m. June 29, 10-11 a.m.

This tour will highlight the Gershwins' documentary legacy at the Library of Congress and their place in American music. A brochure on the Gershwin Room is available.

Reservations are required for each of the three tour times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The tour meets in the Gershwin Room. Directional information to the Gershwin Room is available in the Visitors' Center, ground floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 10 participants per tour)

"From Sea to Shining Sea: An American Sampler" James Madison Building, Madison Foyer, First Floor

The children's books in this exhibition provide a nostalgic, upbeat view of America. They are arranged around the themes of "The Land," "The Community," "America at Play" and "Tell Me a Story."

Tours of the Digital Library Visitors' Center

The unique American history collections, available to teachers, students and the general public through the Library's award-winning World Wide Web site (www.loc.gov), now number a half-million digitized items. The Digital Library Visitors' Center was established to provide a venue for visitors, librarians, educators and other interested individuals to learn more about the rich array of multimedia collections the Library has digitized.

Tours of the Digital Library Visitors' Center, scheduled from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. (including Saturday, June 27, and Sunday, June 28), provide a broad overview of the Web site with a special emphasis on the American Memory collections.

The tour meets in the Digital Library Visitors' Center, which is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. No reservations are necessary, although seating in the theater area is limited to 55.

Special Presentations in the Digital Library Visitors' Center

Developing Your Skills on THOMAS June 27, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, THOMAS provides easy-to-use on-line public access to congressional information. The powerful search capabilities and THOMAS features, including the latest House and Senate floor actions, bill summaries and status, House and Senate roll call votes, the Congressional Record text and index, and committee reports and schedules, will be demonstrated.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The National Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Learning Page: A Gateway to Library of Congress Primary Sources on the World Wide Web June 27, 10:00-11:15 a.m. June 28, 10:00-11:15 a.m.

The Learning Page is an on-line gateway to the rich American Memory collections of primary source material on the Web. The demonstration will show how teachers and librarians can use the Learning Page for teaching research skills, homework projects and lesson development.

Reservations are required for each of the two presentation times being offered. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The National Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building. (Limited to 55 participants per presentation)

Country Studies On-Line June 27, 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Available for 30 years in a hardcover version, one of the most popular and useful tools produced by the Library is now on its World Wide Web site. The Country Studies handbooks series has been widely recognized as the best place for reference librarians to find a comprehensive, balanced wealth of information about 85 countries of the world.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Global Legal Information Network
June 27, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The Global Library Information Network (GLIN) is a multinational, intergovernmental cooperative database of legal information from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. This presentation will highlight the origins of GLIN more than 40 years ago, its development and its current status. A demonstration of GLIN's new search engine will feature the GLIN model for the search and retrieval of abstracts and the full text of laws of GLIN member countries.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The Digitization of Historical Legal Materials
June 27, 3:00-3:30 p.m.

In this presentation, the issues surrounding the digitization of historical legal materials for the project "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1873" will be discussed. There will be a demonstration of the first release of materials from this project on the World Wide Web, including search capabilities and navigating through the collection.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Library of Congress/ Ameritech National Digital Library Competition
June 27, 3:30-4:00 p.m.
June 28, 4:00-4:30 p.m.

The Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition, a three-year program made possible by a $2 million gift from the Ameritech Foundation, enables nonfederal, tax-exempt, nonprofit libraries, educational institutions and cultural repositories to create digital collections of primary resource material. The competition helps achieve the goal of making freely available primary source material central to the study of American history and culture on the World Wide Web. These collections will be accessible through the Library of Congress Web site and on the award winners' sites. The deadline for applications for the third and final year's competition is Nov. 2, 1998. The presentation will cover eligibility requirements, the evaluation criteria and process, what constitutes a competitive proposal and technical requirements for digitization projects.

No reservations are required, although seating in the theater area is limited to 55. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus: New Features
June 27, 4:00-5:00 p.m.

Preview what's new with Folio Views 4.11, which will be available on Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus later in 1998. See a demonstration of the improved display options, including customizable windows and "zoom" text magnification. New features such as simple natural language queries, ranked hit list displays, and enhancements to personalization tools, will also be featured.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

BeOnline: A Demonstration
June 28, 11:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

BeOnline is the Library of Congress project to make electronic resources in the fields of business and economics on other World Wide Web sites accessible via the Library of Congress Web site. See a demonstration of BeOnline automation initiatives. Discuss BeOnline's use for business and economics collection development and the issues arising from remote access to external resources and the cataloging of electronic resources.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Digital Table of Contents: A Demonstration
June 28, 12:00-12:30 p.m.

For years libraries nationwide have been eager to make tables of contents accessible through the public catalog. There will be a demonstration of the Library of Congress project encoding tables of contents with a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) wrapper, using scanning and optical character recognition techniques and hot-linking the 856 field in the bibliographic record to the table of contents by a totally automated process.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The National Digital Library Program: Policy and Administrative Issues
June 28, 2:00-2:45 p.m.

The Library of Congress World Wide Web site averaged 42.5 million hits per month in 1997. The popularity of the site, whose keystone is the National Digital Library Program's American Memory collections of important and rare materials relating to American history, demonstrates the value of placing high-quality intellectual content on the Web. This presentation will focus on the policy issues related to digitizing collections and will cover the goals of the National Digital Library Program, introducing a major project into an organization, centralizing vs. distributing project activities, project funding and selecting materials or collections for digitization. Copyright questions confronted and resolved in implementing the National Digital Library Program will be discussed.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

The National Digital Library Program: Technical Issues
June 28, 2:45-4:00 p.m.

As a leader in the digitization of collections for the World Wide Web, the Library of Congress dealt with a myriad of technical issues. Issues including producing digitized images, text, audio and video; accessing and presenting digital items; and the storage and maintenance of these items will be addressed.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Using Adaptive Technology to Access the World Wide Web
June 29, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Communication and information retrieval through the Web presents both advantages and challenges to blind and disabled users. A demonstration of text-based and graphical browsers and the braille and speech output capabilities available for these users in the Web environment will be offered.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Using Minaret for Library of Congress Classification
June 29, 11:00 a.m.-12 p.m.

The Minaret classification database provides access to and maintenance of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedules in machine-readable form for Library of Congress staff. The database uses a Web browser-based interface for browsing, searching and maintaining the LCC using MARC records in the MARC classification format. Changes to the schedules, approved each week, are incorporated into the database immediately, and current data made available to Library of Congress catalogers.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Developing Electronic Exhibitions
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The award-winning electronic exhibitions are one of the most popular areas on the Library's Web site. The on-site exhibitions have served as a means of interpreting the collections and educating the public about the rich resources representing human experience, knowledge and achievement at the Library. Learn how on-site exhibitions are transformed into electronic exhibitions and how they provide avenues to digitized collections on the Web.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the World Wide Web
June 29, 3:00-4:00 p.m.

See the beta version of Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the Web. A demonstration of the features of the Web version and an update on the Cataloging Distribution Service's plans for this product's availability will be provided.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Implementing a New Integrated Library System at the Library of Congress: Issues and Impact
June 29, 4:00-5:00 p.m.

Implementation planning for a new Integrated Library System (ILS) at the Library of Congress is well under way, with the first phase (acquisitions, cataloging, serials check-in, circulation and OPAC) scheduled to be operational in October 1999. The program director for the ILS will discuss how the Library is preparing to handle the change from its existing, often separate, automated systems to a commercial ILS. The director will also cover the approach to implementing a new system in a complex environment with a vast amount of data along with the expected impact of the ILS implementation on cataloging and other services provided by the Library of Congress to the nation's libraries.

Reservations are required. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 55 participants)

Briefings for Specialists: Area Studies Customized for You

Thomas Jefferson knew that relying on English-language materials was not enough to ensure a cultivated, enlightened citizenry or electorate. Materials about other nations and cultures, written in their own languages, have been a fundamental part of the Library of Congress since 1815. With collections today in more than 450 languages and 39 scripts, the Area Studies divisions are a gateway to the rest of the world. Participate in a custom-designed briefing with an Area Studies specialist who will enhance your own exploration of the world's resources, as well as help you establish a personal contact for the future.

A listing of countries, regions and cultural groups throughout the world with the name of the Library of Congress specialist for that area and his/her phone number and e-mail address is available at www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/ref/areaspec.html. Use this listing to contact the appropriate specialist and make arrangements for a customized briefing. Briefings will not be available Sunday, June 28.

Workshops, Seminars, Demonstrations

PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will cover how to prepare subject heading proposals using SACO forms, including performing authority research, constructing a subject heading, and fitting it into the hierarchy of the subject authority file, based on the appropriate instruction sheets from the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. This basic workshop is a repeat of a session offered in February 1997 at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, and serves as a foundation for PCC SACO Workshops B and C.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 60 participants)

PCC SACO Workshop B: Proposing Geographic Name and Historic Event Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will demonstrate how to propose subject headings in the special areas of geographic names and historic events, including wars and time periods, based on the appropriate instruction sheets from the Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings. Participants will benefit from prior attendance at the workshop on LCSH proposals (see the description for the "PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH") or from previous SACO experience.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in the Pickford Theater, Room 302, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 60 participants)

PCC SACO Workshop C: Proposing Names of Languages and Related Literature Subject Headings for LCSH
June 25, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will demonstrate how to propose subject headings for the names of languages and related literature headings, including appropriate reference sources to be consulted and reference hierarchies or headings. Participants will benefit from prior attendance at the workshop on LCSH proposals (see the description for the "PCC SACO Workshop A: How to Propose Subject Headings for LCSH") or from previous SACO experience.

Information about registering for this workshop is available at www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/sacowkshop.html. The workshop is located in Classrooms A and B of Room 654, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 25 participants)

CIP Publishers Workshop
June 26, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

This workshop is for publishers currently participating in the CIP program.

For information about the "CIP Workshop," contact your CIP publishing liaison at the Library of Congress.

Using Classification Plus: A Tool for Subject Cataloging
June 26, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 27, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 29, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.
June 30, 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4:00 p.m.

A senior cataloging policy specialist will guide participants through the use of Classification Plus and subject cataloging tools in Cataloger's Desktop for assigning subject headings, selecting Library of Congress Classification numbers, and the first steps in shelflisting. The workshop will focus on the content and manipulation of the infobases in Classification Plus. Individual workstations will be available for participants to use throughout the workshop.

Reservations are required for each of the eight workshop times being offered. Use the Classification Plus - Cataloger's Desktop registration form (www.loc.gov/cds/alawrkshp.html). The workshop is located in Classroom A of the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office, Room 530, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to 12 Classification Plus customers per workshop)

Hands-On Introduction to Cataloger's Desktop for New Users
June 26, 9:00-11:00 a.m. and 2:00-4:00 p.m.

A senior library information systems specialist will guide new Cataloger's Desktop users through the process of navigating infobases, performing query searches, using search templates, and creating shadow files. New features to be available with Folio Views 4.11 software will also be previewed. Individual workstations will be available for participants to use throughout the workshop.

Reservations are required for each of the two workshop times being offered. Use the Classification Plus — Cataloger's Desktop registration form (www,loc,gov/cds/alawrkshp.html). The workshop is located in Classroom B of the Technical Processing & Automation Instruction Office, Room 530, James Madison Building. (Limited to 12 Cataloger's Desktop customers per workshop)

Dewey for Windows: A Demonstration
June 26, 11:00-11:45 a.m.

The assistant editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification will demonstrate Version 1.1 of Dewey for Windows, the CD-ROM version of the Dewey Decimal Classification. In addition to an overview of Dewey for Windows, the demonstration will include techniques of number building, automatic cuttering with the OCLC Four-Figure Cutter Tables and use of the LCSH Authority File with Dewey for Windows.

Reservations are required. E-mail Julianne Beall at jbea@loc.gov or fax your reservation request to Julianne Beall at (202) 707-0279. The demonstration will occur in the Decimal Classification Division, Room 556, James Madison Memorial Building.

ISSN in the Electronic Age: A Seminar
June 27, 9:00-11:00 a.m.

Can an ISSN be assigned to online journals? The Library of Congress's National Serials Data Program, the U.S. center of the worldwide ISSN Network, invites serial publishers and other ISSN users to this seminar covering both cutting-edge questions about the ISSN and a review of ISSN basics. ISSN center staff will be available for general questions as well as one-on-one assistance with ISSN. Input will be sought on various unresolved issues facing the ISSN and serials in the electronic age.

Reservations are suggested, but walk-ins will be welcome as space permits. E-mail rrey@loc.gov or fax your reservation to (202) 707-6333 or leave a voice mail message at (202) 707-6452. The seminar is located in Dining Room A (Room 620), James Madison Memorial Building.

Copyright Paperback Collection Arrearage Reduction Demonstration
June 29, 1:00-2:00 p.m.
June 30, 1:00-2:00 p.m.
July 1, 1:00-2:00 p.m.

The Copyright Paperback Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division represents original United States paperback publishing, in all the popular literary genres, from 1950 to the present. As the modern equivalent of the early dime novels, many of the paperbacks have cover art, which is increasing in both value and research interest. This fascinating collection includes now-famous writers and is a unique resource for the study of late-20th century American popular culture. A demonstration by catalogers in the Special Materials Cataloging Division will show how the Copyright Office's catalog record is being used as a basis for building an inventory-level record with MARC tagging. The demonstration offers a less traditional approach to bibliographic control and insight into the use of copyright records as a resource for bibliographic data.

Reservations are required for each of the three demonstration times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The demonstration is located in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, Room 547, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to six participants per demonstration)

45s Sound Recording Arrearage Reduction Demonstration
June 29, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
June 30, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
July 1, 2:00-3:00 p.m.

The Special Materials Cataloging Division is currently working on a project to complete an inventory, by the end of 1998, of more than 125,000 items in the "45 rpm collection" of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. Included in this inventory are "microgroove" discs smaller than 8 inches in diameter, box sets, flexible promotion discs (sound sheets), and 33 1/3 LPs. The bulk of the collection is popular music of the 1950s through the 1980s, but some classical and spoken-word recordings are included. The demonstration, by specialists in cataloging and the collections, includes an introduction to the collections and the creation of inventory-level records.

Reservations are required for each of the three demonstrations times being offered. Use the Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The demonstration is located in the Special Materials Cataloging Division, Room 547, James Madison Memorial Building. (Limited to six participants per demonstration)

ALA Preconferences at the Library of Congress

Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century: Strategies and Solutions for Rare Book and Special Collections Librarians
June 23-26

"Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century: Strategies and Solutions for Rare Book and Special Collections Librarians" is the theme of the 39th Preconference of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL. The preconference will explore strategies and solutions for the acquisition, preservation and research use of published and unpublished materials from the 19th century. These scholarly materials, often not found within the current purview of rare book repositories, present a significant challenge to librarians, archivists and scholars. The program includes plenary addresses, seminars, presentations and workshops designed to foster the investigation of collection development, preservation, public service, technical service and administrative issues central to the work of rare book and special-collections professionals.

The preconference "Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century" will be held in a variety of locations throughout the Library of Congress. Information about the preconference can be obtained at www.ala.org/acrl/preconfs.html.

Power Advocacy at the National Level
June 26

The American Association of School Librarians' preconference "Power Advocacy at the National Level" will prepare participants to present pressing library issues to their Congress members. An educational resources specialist for the National Digital Library Program will cover "The Power of the Internet for School Libraries."

Information about the preconference "Power Advocacy at the National Level," including the registration fee, can be obtained at www.ala.org/aasl/annualindex.html. Part of the preconference will be held in the Digital Library Visitors' Center, located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Memorial Building.

Programs & Institutes

Designation of the Thomas Jefferson Building as a "Literary Landmark"
June 26, 10:30-11:30 a.m.

The 1897 Thomas Jefferson Building will be designated as a "literary landmark" by Friends of Libraries U.S.A. (FOLUSA) and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. Join in the program of literary readings and festivities to celebrate this remarkable building.

No reservations are required. The program will take place on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Susan Cooper and Margaret K. McElderry Between Writer and Editor: A Conversation
June 27, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

This program is an exciting opportunity to hear a conversation on the subject of writing and publishing children's books between Susan Cooper, author of children's novels (including the fantasy series *The Dark Is Rising*, science fiction, biography, plays and motion picture screenplays), and Margaret K. McElderry, vice president and publisher at the Simon and Schuster Children's Publishing Division.

Reservations are required. Call (202) 707-5535 or fax a request for information to (202) 707-4632. The program, sponsored by the Children's Literature Center of the Library of Congress, is located in the Mumford Room (Room 649), James Madison Memorial Building.

Area Studies Practicum: Trends in German Publishing — National Concerns vs. European and Global Challenges
June 27, 5:00-6:00 p.m.

At a time when the German publishing industry is the largest in Europe and the potential for great changes in the relationship between the printed and electronic delivery of information exists, European book publishers are pursuing new forms of competition and cooperation within that marketplace. In his presentation, Knut Dorn, president of Harrassowitz Booksellers, will address the challenge of the growing extension of world book markets, where and how an individual publisher fits into this complex picture, and the prospects and implications for both publishers and librarians.

Reservations are required. Use the LC Tour/Presentation Reservation Form for the ALA Annual Conference. The program is located in Room 113 (Meeting Room 3, Woodrow Wilson Collection), Thomas Jefferson Building. (Limited to 30 participants)

Equity in Education in the Electronic Age
June 29, 10 a.m.- noon, Room 119, Thomas Jefferson Building

Reflecting the library profession's commitment to the basic value of freedom of information access, the program will address equitable access to information for all. Children's access to technology and their development of the necessary reading and critical thinking skills to use technology appropriately will be addressed. Librarians will be challenged to take an active leadership role in shaping an educational policy that ensures each individual has the opportunity and the skills to access information in the electronic era.

No reservations are required. The program is presented by ACRL/Education and Behavioral Sciences Section, ALA/Committee on Legislation/Task Force on America Reads/U.S. Department of Education (National Library of Education). The program will be held in Room 119, Thomas Jefferson Building.

Reference Service in a Digital Age
June 29-30

Digital Libraries. Metadata. Data Mining. Collection Development. Licensing. Cataloging. Preservation. Digital Object Identifiers. Access Management. Remote Reference. Where is the reference librarian? What kind and level of service is the reference librarian giving? What knowledge and skills does a reference librarian need to provide quality and accurate service? How can reference librarians be sure they have appropriate and adequate real and digital tools to provide quality service? How can reference librarians and their institutions work collaboratively to provide quality service, across both the public and private spectrum? Should reference librarians cede some of their responsibilities to intelligent agents or other artificial-intelligence technologies? With the focus on the real work being done by "librarians in the trenches," these issues and others will be covered. Participants will have an opportunity not only to listen to what some specialists are thinking and doing, but also to offer their perspective and suggestions during separate group discussions.

Schedule information about the institute "Reference Service in a Digital Age" is available at www.loc.gov/rr/digirel/. Enrollment, fee, and housing information can be found at www.librarysolutions.com/lcenroll.html. Sponsored by the Library of Congress in cooperation with Library Solutions Institute of Berkeley, Calif., the institute will be held in a variety of locations throughout the Library of Congress.

NEW! JUST ADDED

Open House: The Rare Book and Special Collections Division, June 27, 1-5 p.m.
Visit Room 239, Thomas Jefferson Building, for the opportunity to view selected treasures from the division's collections. No reservations are necessary.

Special Presentations During the Open House

From the Vault to the Web: Challenges in Digitizing Rare Book Collections, June 27, 1-1:45 p.m.

Mr. Jefferson's Books & Other Friends, June 27, 2-2:45 p.m.

The Vision of a Collector: The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of Illustrated Books, June 27, 3-3:45 p.m.

The special presentations are located in the Rosenwald Room of the Thomas Jefferson Building, directly across from the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. No reservations are necessary, although the Rosenwald Room's capacity is limited to 25.

Fund-Raising at the Library of Congress, June 29, 9:30-11 a.m.
Director of Development Norma Baker and the staff of the Development Office will describe how to maximize fund-raising efforts with a small staff. Room 605, James Madison Memorial Building (limited to 15 participants, reservations required).

Stop by the Library of Congress Sales Shops

Stop by the Library of Congress Sales Shops during the ALA Annual Conference. Drawing on the magnificent architecture of the Jefferson Building and the richness of the collections, a wide variety of educational and gift items are available, including books, cards, T-shirts, mugs, tote bags and posters. See the new Sales Shop in the Jefferson Building, located next to the Visitors' Center. The Madison Building's Sales Shop, inside the entrance lobby, will also be open throughout the conference. A 10 percent discount is available for ALA Annual Conference participants with their ALA badge. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

Sales Shop hours (Jefferson and Madison Buildings): 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., daily, including Sunday, June 28.
If your days are filled with meetings, take advantage of the Jefferson Building's Sales Shop during the All Conference Reception in the Great Hall, Saturday, June 27, 8:00 to 10:30 p.m. Select Sales Shop merchandise will also be available in the Library of Congress exhibit booth (#3222).

Visit the LC Exhibit Booth

Visit the Library of Congress exhibit booth (#3222) in the Washington Convention Center. The latest collections added to the National Digital Library Program's American Memory, a "Virtual Tour of the Jefferson Building," and the methods used to repair books will be demonstrated. Also featured will be a beta version of Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus on the World Wide Web and information and materials from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, including braille and recorded books and magazines, talking-book players, and catalogs and bibliographies, music scores, and music instruction material. Pick up the free poster of the splendidly restored Main Reading Room.

CDS Customer Service Fair in Conjunction with ALA Annual Conference June 27-30, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
During the ALA Annual Conference, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) will host a Customer Services fair in the National Digital Library Visitors' Center, showcasing CDS products and enabling customers attending ALA to meet with CDS customer service representatives. During the fair, ALA participants will be able to purchase CDS products at a special conference discount. There will be product giveaways and premiums.

The Digital Library Visitors' Center is located in the Atrium adjacent to the front lobby of the James Madison Building.

How to Get to the Library of Congress

The Library of Congress will be included on one of the ALA bus routes. In addition, Washington's Metrorail system provides a convenient, safe and easy alternative. The "Capitol South" Metro stop, located across the street from the C Street entrance to the James Madison Memorial Building, is on both the blue and orange lines. These lines can be accessed at the "Metro Center" stop near the Washington Convention Center.

ADA Information
For ALA Annual Conference participants attending activities at the Library of Congress, interpreting services (American Sign Language, Contact Signing, Oral or Tactile) will be provided if requested five business days in advance of the event. Please call (202) 707-6362 (TTY and voice) to make a specific request. For other ADA accommodations, please contact the Disability Employment Program Office at (202) 707-9948 (TTY) and (202) 707-7544 (voice).

Library of Congress Tour/Presentation Reservation Form For the ALA Annual Conference

Instructions: This form is available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/ala/ and can be submitted electronically. If your browser does not support forms or you would like to use another method of transmission, you can reserve a tour or presentation by sending an e-mail to lcala@loc.gov, faxing your request to (202) 707-0190 or mailing your request to:

Library of Congress
Visitor Services Office (Attn.: Janna Marchione)
101 Independence Avenue S.E.
Washington, DC 20540-4990

The cut-off date for accepting reservations is close of business (5:00 p.m., EDT), June 23. Group reservations will not be accepted nor will reservations made over the telephone. Confirmation of the tour/presentation you requested will be e-mailed, faxed or mailed. If you receive your confirmation by e-mail, please be sure to print a copy. Your confirmation copy will serve as your admission ticket. In addition, the Library of Congress will be providing each tour leader and presenter a listing of the ALA Annual Conference participants scheduled for his/her tour or registered for his/her presentations. If you are confirmed for a tour or presentation and cannot attend, please notify the Library of Congress as soon as possible at the e-mail address, fax number or mailing address noted above.

Name _____

Institutional Affiliation _____

Phone Number _____

Fax Number _____

E-mail Address _____

Tour/Presentation's Name/Date/Time _____

_____

Separation
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was omitted on the suggestion that it might give uneasiness to some of our republican friends in the eastern states where the proclamation of thanksgivings etc. by their Executives is an antient habit & is respected." Removed in the process of revision was the designation of the president's duties as "merely temporal"; "eternal" was dropped as a modifier of "wall." Jefferson apparently made these changes because he thought the original phrases would sound too antireligious to pious New England ears.

In gutting his draft was Jefferson playing the hypocrite, sacrificing his principles to political expediency, as his Federalist opponents never tired of charging? By no means, for the Danbury Baptist letter was never conceived by Jefferson to be a statement of fundamental principles; it was meant to be a political manifesto, nothing more.

Withholding from the public the rationale for his policy on thanksgivings and fasts did not solve Jefferson's problem, for his refusal to proclaim them would not escape the attention of the Federalists and would create a continuing vulnerability to accusations of irreligion. Jefferson found a solution to this problem even as he wrestled with the wording of the Danbury Baptist letter, a solution in the person of the famous Baptist preacher John Leland, who appeared at the White House on Jan. 1, 1802, to give the president a mammoth, 1,235-pound cheese, produced by Leland's parishioners in Cheshire, Mass.

One of the nation's best known advocates of religious liberty, Leland had accepted an invitation to preach in the House of Representatives on Sunday, Jan. 3, and Jefferson evidently concluded that, if Leland found nothing objectionable about officiating at worship on public property, he could not be criticized for attending a service at which his friend was preaching. Consequently, "contrary to all former practice," Jefferson appeared at church services in the House on Sunday, Jan. 3, two days after recommending in his reply to the Danbury Baptists "a wall of separation between church and state"; during the remainder of his two administrations he attended these services "constantly."

Jefferson's participation in House church services and his granting of permission to various denominations to worship in executive office buildings, where four-hour communion services were held, cannot be discussed here; these activities are fully illustrated in the forthcoming exhibition. What can be said is that going to church solved Jefferson's public relations problems, for he correctly anticipated that his participation in public worship would be reported in newspapers throughout the country. A Philadelphia newspaper, for example, informed its readers on Jan. 23, 1802, that "Mr. Jefferson has been seen at church, and has assisted in singing the hundredth psalm." In presenting Jefferson to the nation as a churchgoer, this publicity offset whatever negative impressions might be created by his refusal to proclaim thanksgiving and fasts and prevented the erosion of his political base in God-fearing areas like New England.

Jefferson's public support for religion appears, however, to have been more than a cynical political gesture. Scholars have recently argued that in the 1790s Jefferson developed a more favorable view of Christianity that led him to endorse the position of his fellow Founders that religion was necessary for the welfare of a republican government, that it was, as Washington proclaimed in his Farewell Address, indispensable for the happiness and prosperity of the people. Jefferson had, in fact, said as much in his First Inaugural Address. His attendance at church services in the House was, then, his way of offering symbolic support for religious faith and for its beneficent role in republican government.

It seems likely that in modifying the draft of the Danbury Baptist letter by eliminating words like "eternal" and "merely temporal," which sounded so uncompromisingly secular, Jefferson was motivated not merely by political considerations but by a realization that these words, written in haste to make a political statement, did not accurately reflect the conviction he had reached by the beginning of 1802 on the role of government in religion. Jefferson would never compromise his views that there were things government could not do in the religious sphere — legally establish one creed as official truth and support it with its full financial and coercive powers. But by 1802, he seems to have come around to something close to the views of New England Baptist leaders such as Isaac Backus and Caleb Blood, who believed that, provided the state kept within its well-appointed limits, it could provide "friendly aids" to the churches, including putting at their disposal public property that even a stickler like John Leland was comfortable using.

Analyzed with the help of the latest technology, the Danbury Baptist letter has yielded significant new information. Using it to fix the intent of constitutional documents is limited, however, by well established rules of statutory construction: the meaning of a document cannot be determined by what a drafter deleted or by what he did concurrently with the drafting of a document. But it will be of considerable interest in assessing the credibility of the Danbury Baptist letter as a tool of constitutional interpretation to know, as we now do, that it was written as a partisan counterpunch, aimed by Jefferson below the belt at enemies who were tormenting him more than a decade after the First Amendment was composed. □

Mr. Hutson is chief of the Manuscript Division.

Curie
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Just as the scandal was breaking Marie received her second Nobel in 1911. Despite public outrage and the objections of some members of the Swedish Academy, Marie traveled to Stockholm to receive the award, after which she collapsed with a serious illness. Ms. Quinn examined this usually overlooked chapter of Marie's life for two reasons: "It illustrates the extreme peril of being a highly visible successful woman in the early 20th century, and it shows Marie in her bravest hour."

The lecture was organized in cooperation with the Embassy of Poland as part of the celebration of Polish Constitution Day. Following the lecture, Ambassador Jerzy Kozminski hosted a reception featuring traditional Polish dishes.

Mr. Bachman is the Polish specialist in the European Division.

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